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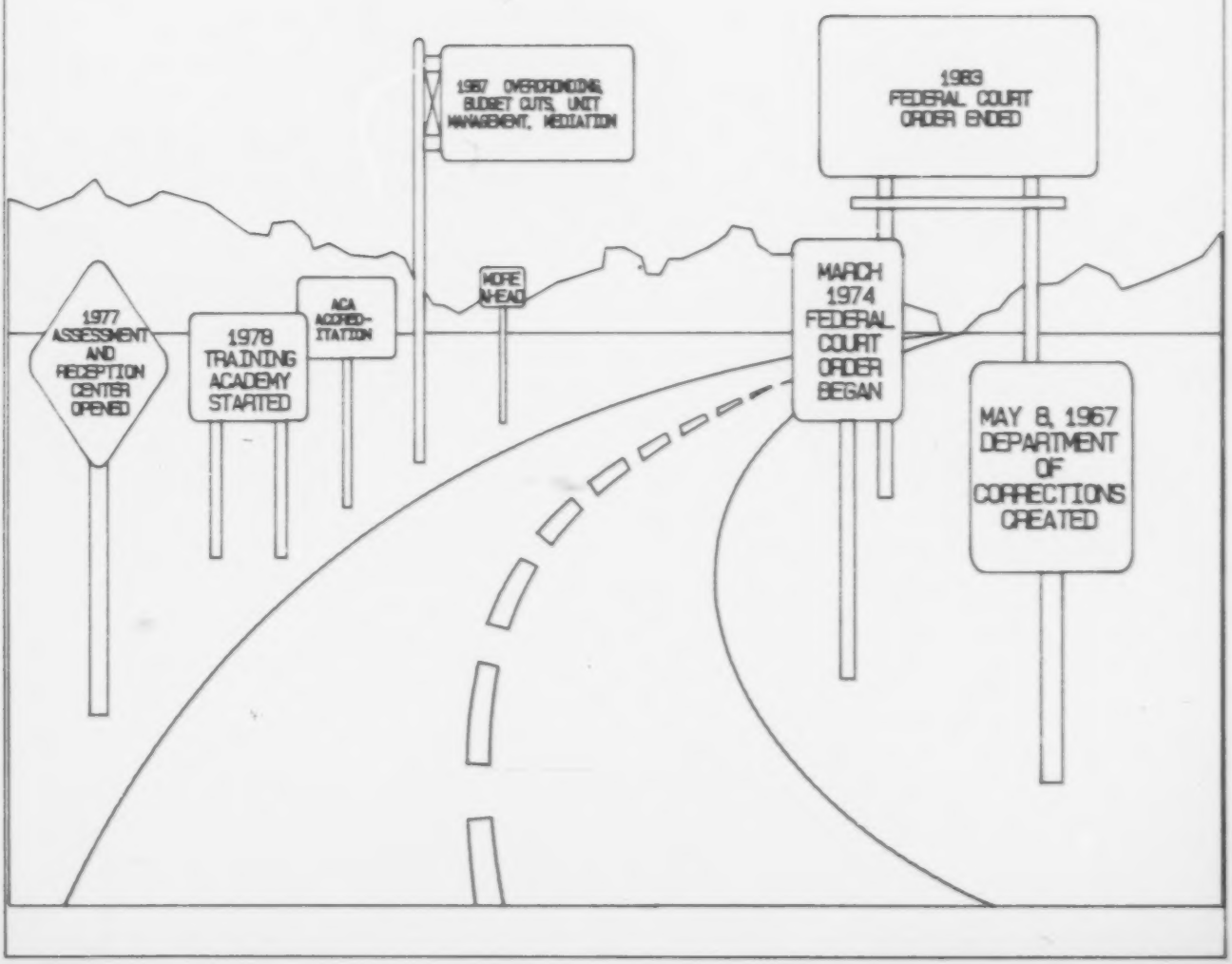
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 87 ANNUAL REPORT
TWENTY YEARS OF CHANGE


1977 ASSESSMENT AND RECEPTION CENTER OPENED
1978 TRAINING ACADEMY STARTED
ACA ACCREDITATION
1967 OVERCROWDING, BUDGET CUTS, UNIT MANAGEMENT, MEDIATION
MORE AHEAD
MARCH 1974 FEDERAL COURT ORDER BEGAN
1983 FEDERAL COURT ORDER ENDED
MAY 8, 1967 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CREATED

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FY 87 ANNUAL REPORT

DEDICATION

On June 17, 1987, John Grider, Associate Director, retired from the Department. He had served 29 years with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

His tenure began in 1958 when he was hired as a teacher at Oklahoma State Reformatory. From there, he worked his way up through the ranks serving in several capacities at the reformatory; he was a Classification Counselor, Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, Supervisor of the Vocational Rehabilitation Project at OSR, and Administrative Assistant to the Warden. In 1968, he was named the Warden of the Reformatory. He held that position until 1973 when he became the Executive Assistant to the Director. He assumed the title of Deputy Director of the Division of Institutions in 1976 and was the Associate Director from 1982 until his retirement.

There are few people that worked for or around Mr. Grider who do not have something nice to say about him. He touched many people's lives, including employees and inmates alike with his equality and unbiased judgment.

This annual report is dedicated to Mr. Grider for all of the time and effort he devoted to the Department.

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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
MISSION STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Oklahoma Board of Corrections that the mission of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is to: (1) protect the public by maintaining those remanded to its custody under the appropriate level of confinement and supervision for the duration of their sentences; (2) provide humane supervision and conditions of confinement; (3) provide programs to promote current and future law abiding behavior of offenders; and (4) promote efficiency and effectiveness in correctional operations.

DEPARTMENT GOALS

1. To protect the public from those who have been committed to the jurisdiction and/or custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

2. To provide the State of Oklahoma a correctional system that is efficient and effective in its operations.

3. To provide employees services to include a proper working environment and opportunities for personal growth and career development.

4. To provide humane supervision and conditions of confinement for those who have been committed to the jurisdiction and/or custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

5. To have all correctional facilities, districts, administrative offices, and programs within the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections meet minimum standards and receive accreditation/certification.

6. To balance the individual needs and risks of those committed to the jurisdiction and/or custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections with the needs of the correctional system and the community.

7. To provide a continuum of programs and services to promote current and future law abiding behavior by offenders.

8. To ensure that all candidates for employment and all employees are able to compete equally for entry into and promotion within the agency.

9. To enhance public understanding, support, and involvement in the role and function of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

INTRODUCTION

The year 1987 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections came into existence as a result of the Oklahoma Corrections Act of 1967. Over the last 20 years the department has seen many changes. It has expanded by adding personnel and services to meet the changing needs of corrections. The Department has implemented some very progressive programs and continues to be a frontrunner in corrections; all of the department's personnel are hired under merit standards and employee training over the last 20 years has become department-wide. Ten years of supervision under a Federal court order led Oklahoma to upgrade conditions at institutional facilities. As a result, the department received accreditation of its entire prison system by the National Commission on Accreditation of Corrections. Oklahoma's was the first statewide correctional system to be accredited and the first to have a maximum security institution accredited.

In FY87 the Department had five units that reported to the Director: Administrative Services, Training, Associate Director, Inspector General and Office Services.

Administrative Services oversees Human Resources, Planning and Research, Construction and Maintenance, Finance and Accounting, Information Services, Public Information, Public Relations and General Counsel.

Training is responsible for Curriculum Development.

The Associate Director's Office supervises Institution Division I and II, Programs and Services, Probation and Parole, Health Services, and Community Corrections.

The Office of Inspector General manages Security, Internal Affairs, and Transportation.

The Office Services Manager supervises the Information Processing Center and Administrative Review and Procedures.

DIRECTORIES

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is committed to maintaining a quality organization in order to ensure the department's goals.

Currently, the ODOC operates 13 correctional institutions which provide maximum, medium and minimum security supervision and 8 community treatment centers. Inmates are provided services and programs to develop effective living skills necessary for adjustment to prison and eventual return to the community.

The Division of Probation and Parole serves each of the 77 counties in Oklahoma, maintaining seven main district offices and 37 sub-offices. These districts are spread geographically in order to be accessible to clients.

DIRECTORY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
William E. Thompson, President
Allen E. Barrow, Jr., Vice-President
Peggy Bauman, Secretary
William E. Beckman, Member
Leroy Kirk, Member
Weldon C. Carmichael, Member
Gregory Hall, Member

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
Larry R. Meachum, Director
Howard Ray, Executive Assistant to the Director
Melinda Zeeck, Office Services Manager

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Gary D. Maynard, Associate Director

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Cliff Sandel, Deputy Director
Gary Clopton, Supervisor of Finance and Accounting
Steven Davis, Ph.D., Administrator of Planning and Research
Joy Hadwiger, Administrator of Human Resources
Don Pope, General Counsel
James West, Administrator of Information Services
Tom Wright, Administrator of Construction and Maintenance

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
R. Michael Cody, Deputy Director
Dick Davis, Administrator of Agricultural Production
Mary Livers, Administrator of Classification and Programs
Max Newberry, Administrator of Industrial Production

INSTITUTIONS
Gary D. Maynard, Associate Director, Division I Institutions
Gary A. Parsons, Deputy Director, Division II Institutions

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Jon R. Cameron, Deputy Director

PROBATION AND PAROLE
Justin Jones, Deputy Director

SECURITY AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Tom Lovelace, Chief of Security

HEALTH SERVICES
Jon Tillinghast, M.D., Medical Director

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	FACILITY WARDEN/ SUPERINTENDENT 06/30/87	YEAR OPENED
DIVISION I INSTITUTIONS			
Oklahoma State Penitentiary	McAlester	James Saffle	1908
Jackie E. Brannon Correctional Center	McAlester	Steve Hargett	1985
Ouachita Correctional Center	Hodgen	Bill Yeager	1970
Oklahoma State Reformatory	Granite	David Miller	1910
Oklahoma State Reformatory (Trusty)	Granite	David Miller	1983
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center	Oklahoma City	Larry Fields	1973
James Crabtree Correctional Center	Helena	Mike Parsons	1982
DIVISION II INSTITUTIONS			
Mack Alford Correctional Center	Stringtown	Ted Wallman	1955
Conner Correctional Center	Hominy	Tom White	1979
McLeod Correctional Center	Farris	Ron Champion	1961
Lexington Assessment and Reception Center	Lexington	Peter Douglas	1978
Lexington Correctional Center	Lexington	Peter Douglas	1978
Lexington Correctional Center (Trusty)	Lexington	Peter Douglas	1983
Joseph Harp Correctional Center	Lexington	Jack Cowley	1978
Jess Dunn Correctional Center	Taft	Stephen Kaiser	1980
John H. Lilley Correctional Center	Boley	Jerry Johnson	1983
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER			
Clara Waters Community Treatment Center	Oklahoma City	Richard Morton	1978
Kate Barnard Community Treatment Center	Oklahoma City	Sue Frank	1977
Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center	Oklahoma City	L.L. Young	1970
Muskogee Community Treatment Center	Muskogee	Rick Hudley	1974
McAlester Community Treatment Center	McAlester	Debbie Mahaffey	1978
Enid Community Treatment Center	Enid	Jim Dennis	1974
Tulsa Community Treatment Center	Tulsa	H.N. Scott	1977
Lawton Community Treatment Center	Lawton	Ted Logan	1973

DIRECTORY

SECURITY LEVEL	SEX OF OFFENDERS	TYPE OF HOUSING	OPERATING CAPACITY	06/30/87 COUNT	CUSTODIAL STAFF 06/30/87	TOTAL STAFF 06/13/87
Max	M	Cells	744	752	279	343
Min	M	Dorms	300	314	49	86
Min	M	R/D	357	455	67	108
Med	M	Cells	503	529	121	182
Min	M	Rooms	133	161	(1)	(1)
Max/Med	F	C/D	292	302	54	90
Min	M	Dorms	376	486	64	110
Med	M	C/D	531	660	110	167
Med	M	Cells	740	786	125	180
Min	M	R/D	389	438	57	99
Max	M/F	Cells	285	308	161	210
Med	M	Cells	502	570	(2)	(2)
Min	M	Rooms	133	161	(2)	(2)
Med	M	Cells	714	857	154	218
Min/Comm	M	R/D	380	368	59	118
Min	M	Dorms	380	468	61	114
Comm	M/F	Rooms	100	101	17	28
Comm	M	Rooms	96	82	13	26
Comm	M	Rooms	125	115	19	34
Comm	M	Rooms	45	47	15	26
Comm	M	Rooms	100	92	14	29
Comm	M	Rooms	58	49	13	26
Comm	M/F	Rooms	134	103	16	36
Comm	M	Rooms	75	74	13	24

(1) Included in total for main institution.
(2) Included in total for A&R Center.
R/D = rooms and dorms
C/D = cells and dorms

PROBATION AND PAROLE DIRECTORY

DISTRICT I OFFICE
201 Court Street, Suite 501, Muskogee, 74401
(918) 683-0243
Counties Served: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Sequoyah, Wagoner, and Washington
Suboffices: Miami, Bartlesville, Wagoner, Sapulpa, Pryor, Sallisaw, Shawnee, Okmulgee, Tahlequah, Pawhuska, and Claremore

DISTRICT II OFFICE
440 South Houston, Suite 401, Tulsa, 74127
(918) 581-2931
Counties Served: Tulsa and Pawnee

DISTRICT III OFFICE
900 North West Street, McAlester, 74502
(918) 423-1668
Counties Served: Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, Leflore, Love, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Murray, Pittsburg, Pontotoc
Suboffices: Atoka, Idabel, Hugo, Madill, Ada, Durant, Wewoka, Ardmore, and Poteau

DISTRICT IV OFFICE
415 S. 11th, Lawton, 73502
(405) 248-1444
Counties Served: Caddo, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, McClain, Stephens, Tillman, Washita
Suboffices: Duncan, Altus, Norman, Chickasha, Hobart, and Pauls Valley

DISTRICT V OFFICE
808 West Main Street, Enid, 73701
(405) 237-3396
Counties Served: Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Payne, Roger Mills, Texas, Woodward, and Woods
Suboffices: Stillwater, Ponca City, Guymon, Alva, Kingfisher, Elk City, Mangum, Watonga, Perry, Woodward, Guthrie, and Weatherford

DISTRICT VI OFFICE
SOUTH - 4640 S. May Avenue, Oklahoma City, 73119
(405) 681-4663
Counties Served: Oklahoma and Canadian

DISTRICT VII OFFICE
NORTH - 4545 N. Lincoln, Oklahoma City, 73105
(405) 528-8570
County Served: Oklahoma

POPULATION

The Department of Corrections is generally recognized for its operation of the state's prisons, but, in addition to managing nearly 10,000 inmates, the department supervises over 25,000 probation and parole clients. The following sections describe these populations in more detail.

POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Oklahoma prison population is a combination of various subgroups (see Figure 1). The "jurisdictional" or "total system" population includes all inmates charged to the jurisdiction of the department, even those not residing within a facility. Offenders assigned to a community treatment center or minimum, medium or maximum security institution are a part of the "at-facility" population. Those categories in which an inmate does not reside inside a department-operated facility comprise the "out count." This group includes offenders who have been transferred to county jail for a court appearance, been admitted to a medical or psychiatric facility, sent to a halfway house, admitted to the TADD alcohol treatment program, or have been placed on house arrest. Also included in this group are escapees. Inmates move in and out of these subgroups as escapees are apprehended, court appearances conclude or medical treatment is completed. Receptions (commitments) to, and releases from, prison also affect the jurisdictional and at-facility counts.

The size of the incarcerated population, and the ability to house and manage the inmates, has become a critical concern. The prison population is influenced by many factors: increasing crime rates, the ability of law enforcers to detect and apprehend offenders, the ability of the courts to process cases, the lengths of sentences rendered, the number of offenders paroled, etc. The number sentenced can be influenced by the wider use of alternatives to incarceration, such as fines, restitution and deferred sentences. However, their use has not been sufficient to stop the rise in the number of incarcerations in Oklahoma; prison receptions have risen steadily over the last several years. As seen in Figure 2, the prison population has been growing rapidly since 1979.

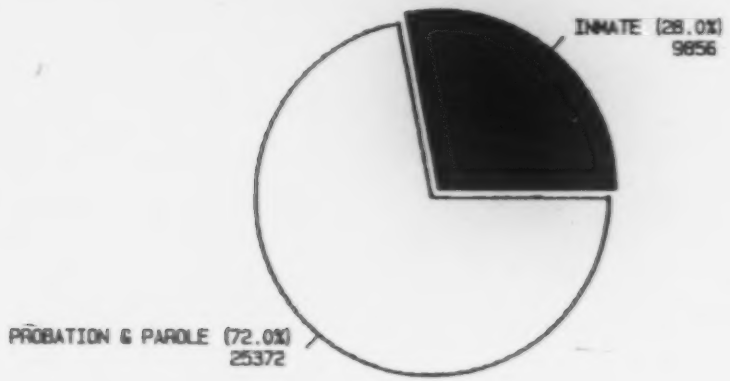
Oklahoma has responded to this problem, in part, by expanding capacity. In 1979, the Conner Correctional Center was completed. In 1980, the Jess Dunn facility was acquired from the Department of Human Services, followed by acquisition of the James Crabtree facility in 1982 and the John Lilley Correctional Center in 1983. Construction of the Lexington Correctional Center trusty building was also completed in 1983. In 1985, the Legislature approved the transfer of another facility at Taft from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Corrections. This permitted relocation of the department's staff training center and increased inmate housing at Jess Dunn Correctional Center. In spite of all these efforts, housing has remained at or above the crowded level.

Another response to the population crisis has been the implementation of the emergency release act, or the "cap" law as it has been called. In 1983, the legislature passed emergency prison overcrowding legislation which permits granting time credits to non-violent offenders, at medium security or lower, when a prison housing emergency has been declared. The prison population exceeding 95 percent of capacity for at least 30 consecutive days constitutes an emergency under the law.

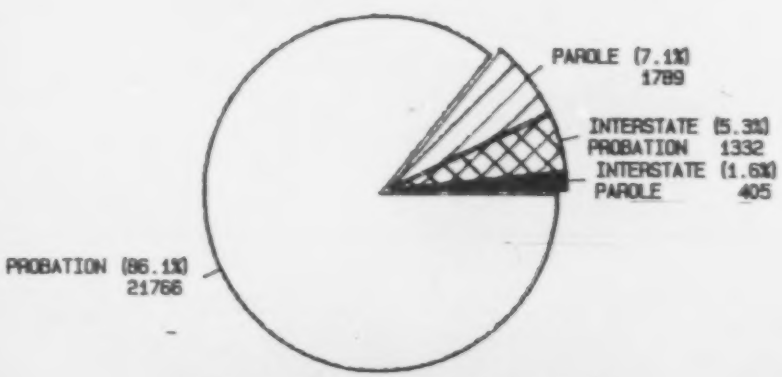
Figure 1

OFFENDER POPULATIONS - AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION (35,228)



PROBATION AND PAROLE (25,372)

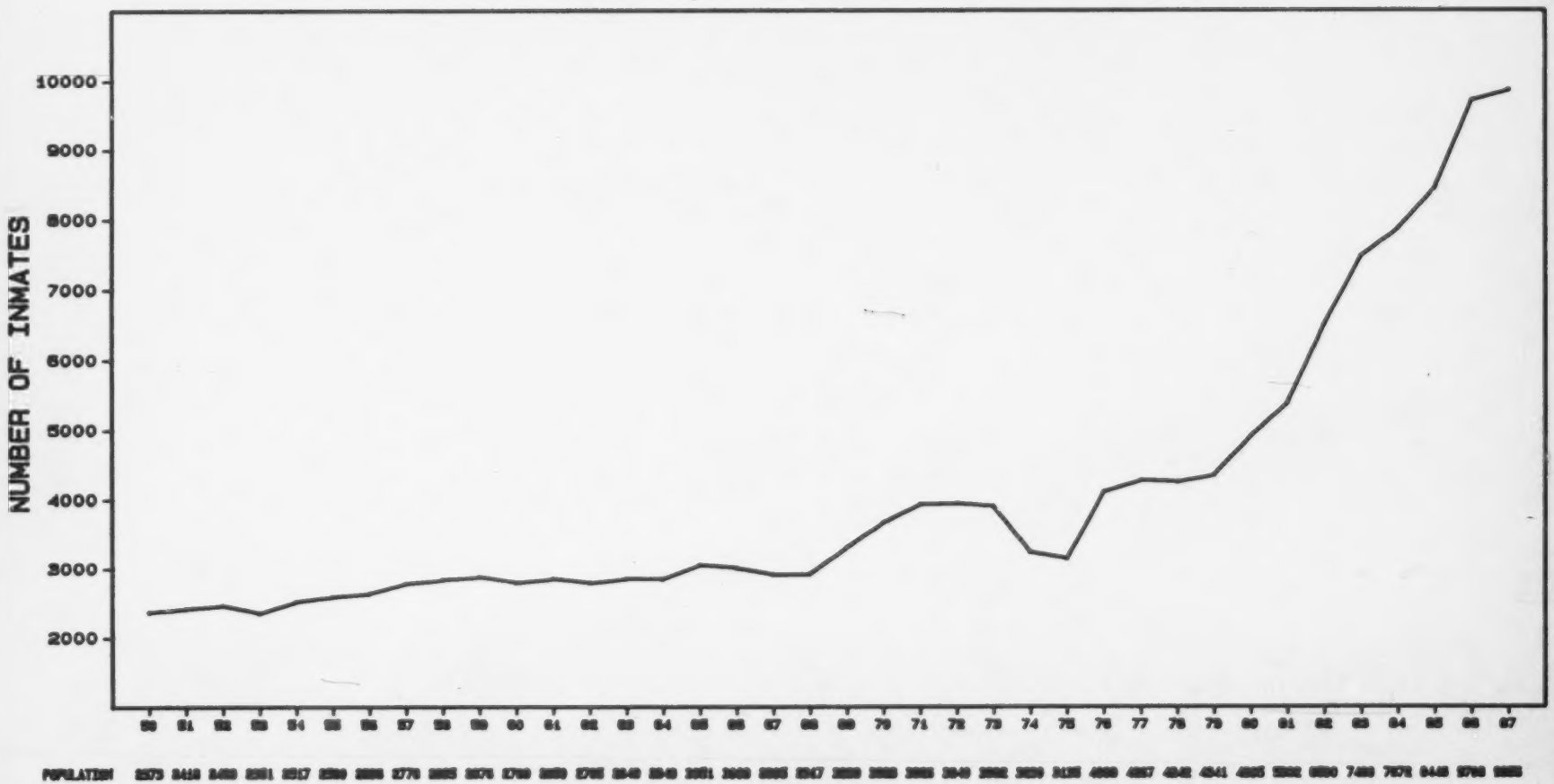


NOTE: PROBATION COUNT INCLUDES 27 DEFERRED PROSECUTION CLIENTS

INMATE POPULATION (9,856)

Figure 2

END OF CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL SYSTEM POPULATION FROM 1950 THROUGH 1987*



NOTE: VALUE FOR 1987 IS THE SYSTEM COUNT (9856) AS OF 06/28/87

The "cap" law has had a noticeable impact (see Table 1). Since May 1984, approximately 2,110 eligible non-violent offenders who were within 60 days of their release dates were released early after receiving emergency time credits. Many more received at least some reduction in their sentences, although they had too much time left to serve to be released immediately. In FY 87 the "cap" law was used nine times, and a total of 1,210 inmates were released early.

Table 1
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Emergency Time Credit Impact

Date Applied	Total Number Receiving Credit	Discharge At Facility	Discharge Non-Facility	Total Discharges
May 16, 1984	*	**		61
July 13, 1984				98
July 16, 1984				116
September 14, 1984				122
September 17, 1984				93
May 2, 1985	2334	46	28	74
July 1, 1985	2416	52	40	92
July 2, 1985	2324	71	47	118
August 31, 1985	2463	75	56	131
August 13, 1986	3130	40	57	97
October, 13, 1986	3150	30	89	119
October 28, 1986	3115	48	103	151
December 29, 1986	3167	44	96	140
January 7, 1987	3165	54	77	131
March 9, 1987	3235	55	110	165
April 9, 1987	3036	52	86	138
June 8, 1987	3306	75	67	142
June 9, 1987	3165	81	46	127

*Data unavailable through September 17, 1984.
**Almost all discharges during this time were "at-facility" since house arrest count was low during this period.

INMATE POPULATION

An overall view of the ODOC inmate populations is presented in Table 2. As of June 30, 1987, the population was 10,164. Approximately ninety three percent (92.8%) of the inmate population is male and about seven percent (7.2%) is female. Over half of the incarcerated population is white, about thirty percent (30.5%) is black and roughly five percent (5.7%) are Indian. A little more than half are confined for non-violent offenses. The average cost per inmate per year is approximately $12,000.

Table 2
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Distribution of Population Confined to Institutions, CTCs, and House Arrest FY87
June 30, 1987

SEX		RACE	
Male	92.8%	White	61.5%
Female	7.2%	Black	30.5%
		American Indian	5.7%
		Hispanic	1.7%
		Other	.5%
CRIME TYPE			
Violent	43.4%	AVERAGE AGE OF NEW RECEPTIONS	
Non-Violent	56.6%	(29.9)	
AVERAGE COST PER INMATE PER YEAR.		$12,000 (approx.)	

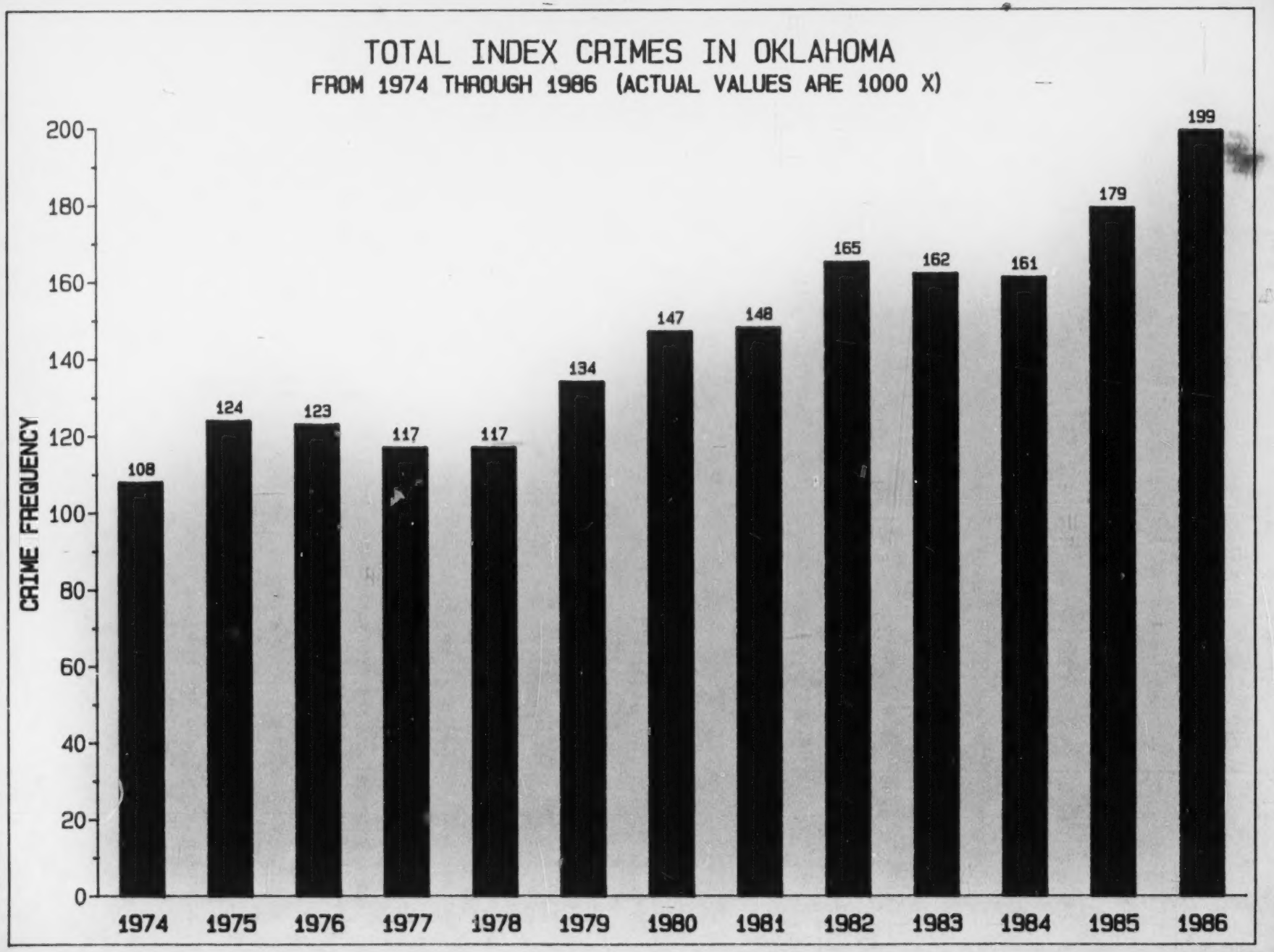
INFLUENCES ON INMATE POPULATION GROWTH

The pressure of inmate population growth arises from several different sources, the most obvious of which is crime rate. Figure 3 represents the total number of index crimes since 1974. These figures were taken from the Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in Oklahoma. Figure 4 shows the relationship between crime rate and incarceration rate in Oklahoma from 1974 through 1986. The incarceration rate in Oklahoma has increased every year since 1978, despite downward fluctuations in crime rates during some of these years. Throughout the twelve year period, however, the crime rate does appear to affect the incarceration rate. There is a tendency for large increases in the incarceration rate to follow large increases in crime rate.

The nature of the crime increase in Oklahoma is displayed in Figure 5 and Figure 6. Figure 5 shows that the upsurge in crime during the 1980s in Oklahoma is primarily in the non-violent crime categories. Even though crime has been increasing, statistics indicate non-violent crimes are increasing at a more rapid pace than violent crimes. In Figures 7 through 13, the individual index crime rates are presented. The crime frequencies and rates were taken from the Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in Oklahoma, produced each year by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

Figure 14 and Figure 15 show recent trends in the types of offenses committed by new commitments to the Department of Corrections since 1981. Figure 14 shows that while the number of new receptions per year has increased from 2,132 in 1981 to an estimated 4,630 in 1987, the distribution of offenses for which they are committed has also changed dramatically. The non-violent offenders account for an increasing percentage of the new commitments; from 69 percent of commitments in 1981 to over 78 percent in 1987. Figure 15 shows that within the non-violent offense category, the increase was almost entirely a result of increases in two offense types, drug offenses and DUI offenses. The number of commitments for DUI increased from 4.8 percent to 14.1 percent between 1981 and 1987.

Figure 3


TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986 (ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X)
CRIME FREQUENCY
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
108
124
123
117
117
134
147
148
165
162
161
179
199
1974
1975
1976
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1982
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1984
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1986

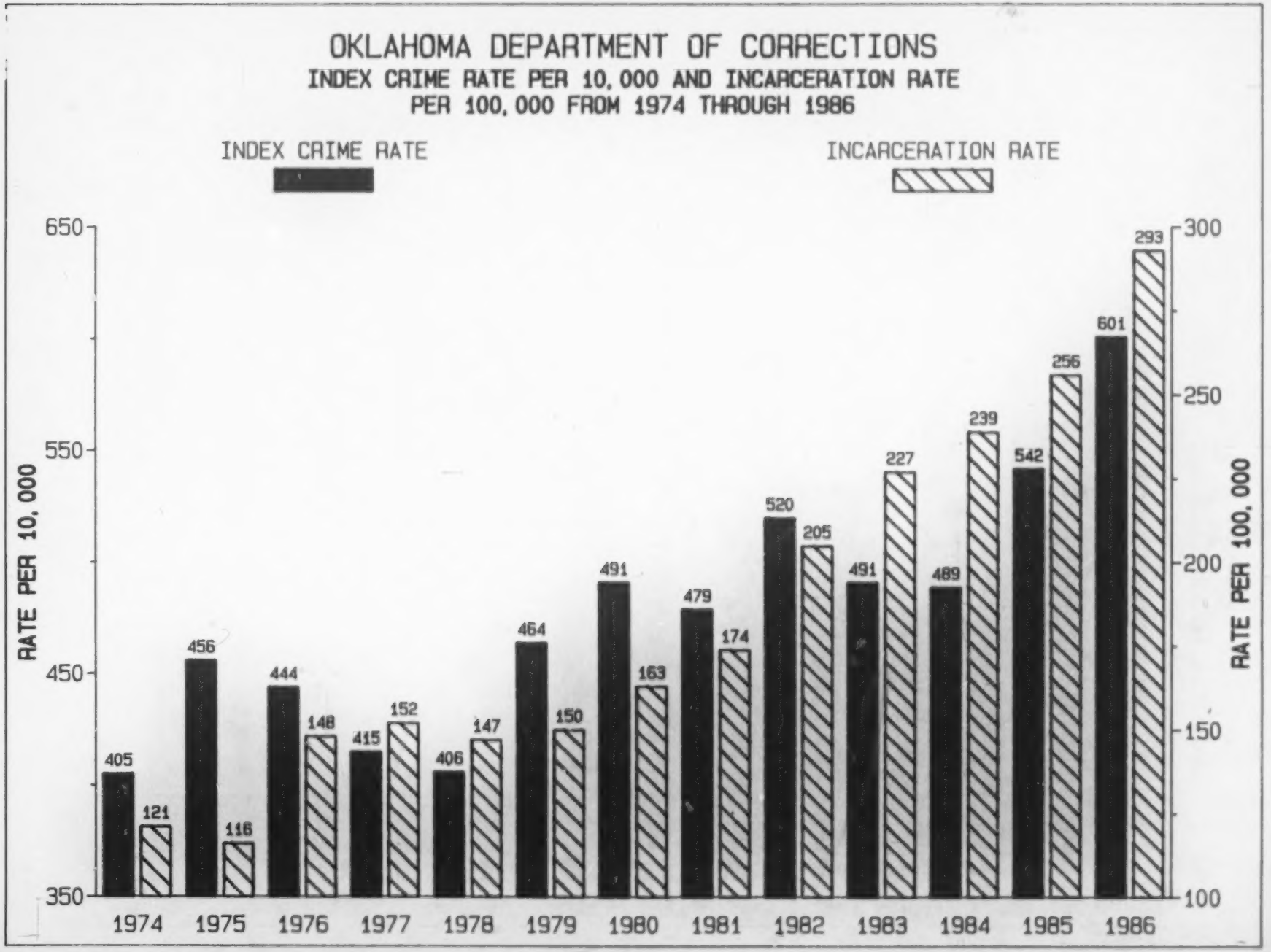
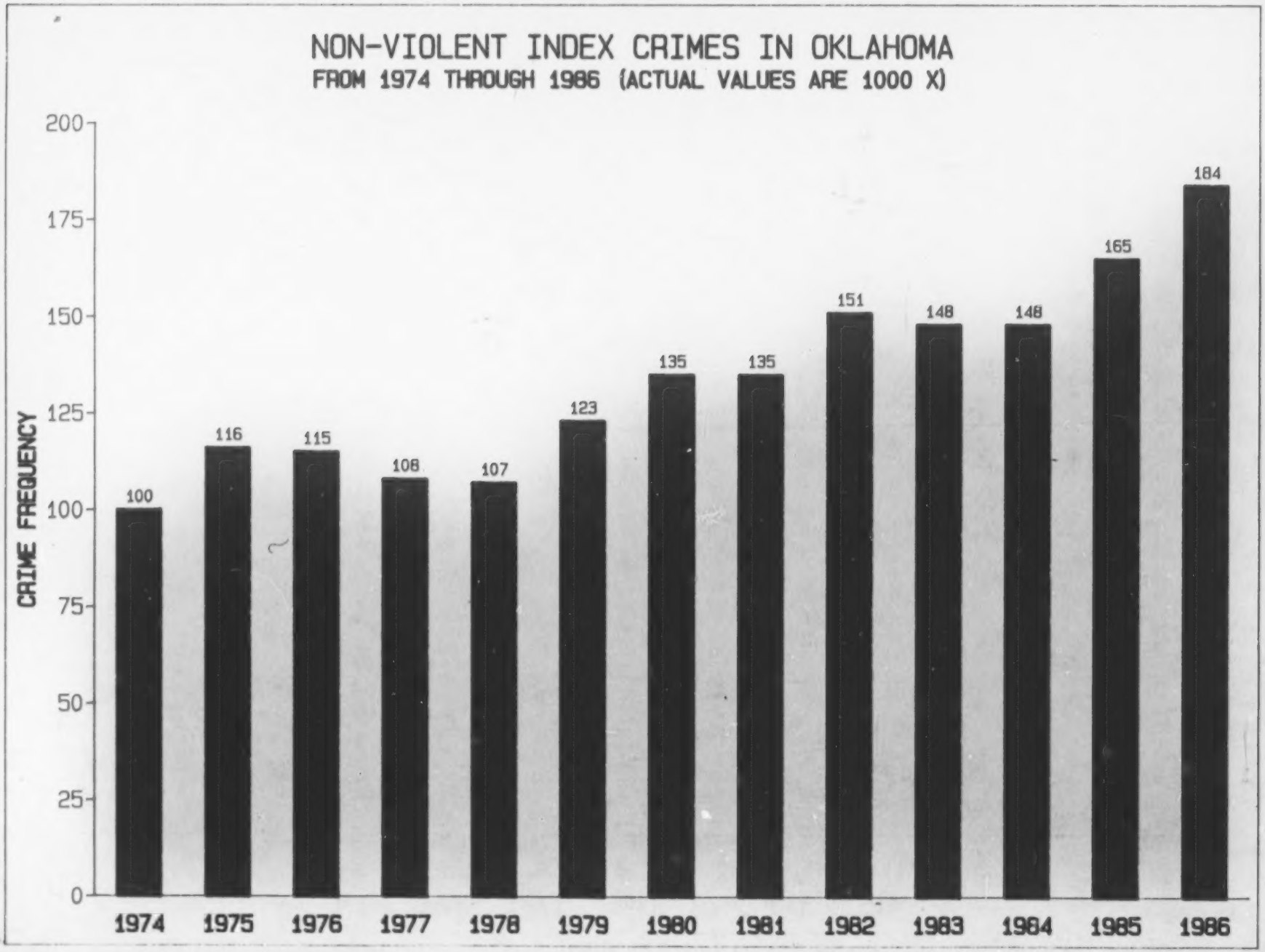

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INDEX CRIME RATE PER 10,000 AND INCARCERATION RATE
PER 100,000 FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
INDEX CRIME RATE
INCARCERATION RATE
RATE PER 10,000
RATE PER 100,000
650
550
450
350
300
250
200
150
100
405
121
456
116
444
148
415
152
406
147
464
150
491
163
479
174
520
205
491
227
489
239
542
256
601
293
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 5


NON-VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986 (ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X)
CRIME FREQUENCY
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
100
116
115
108
107
123
135
135
151
148
148
165
184
1974
1975
1976
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1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 6

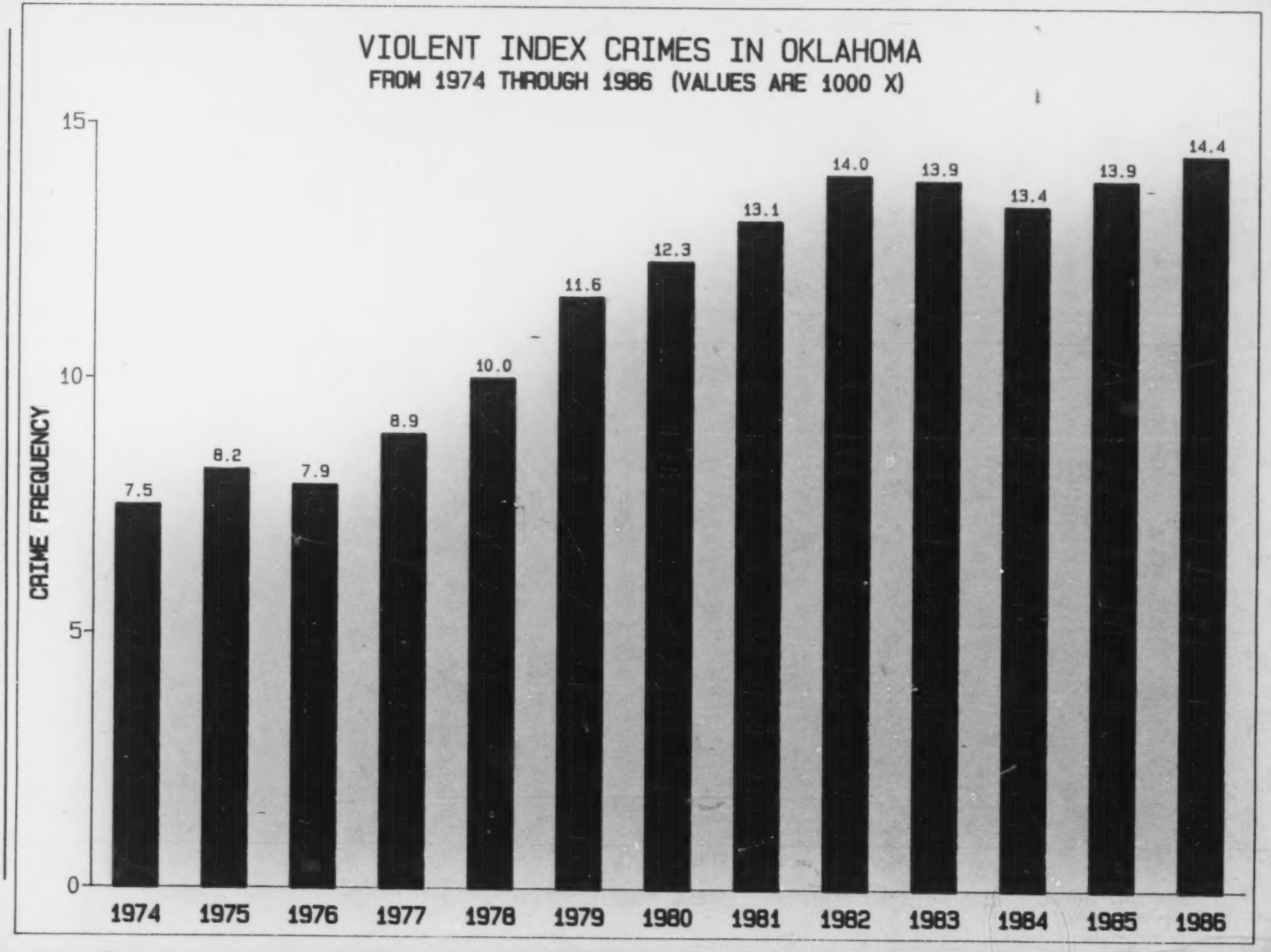

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986 (VALUES ARE 1000 X)
CRIME FREQUENCY
15
10
5
0
7.5
8.2
7.9
8.9
10.0
11.6
12.3
13.1
14.0
13.9
13.4
13.9
14.4
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 7

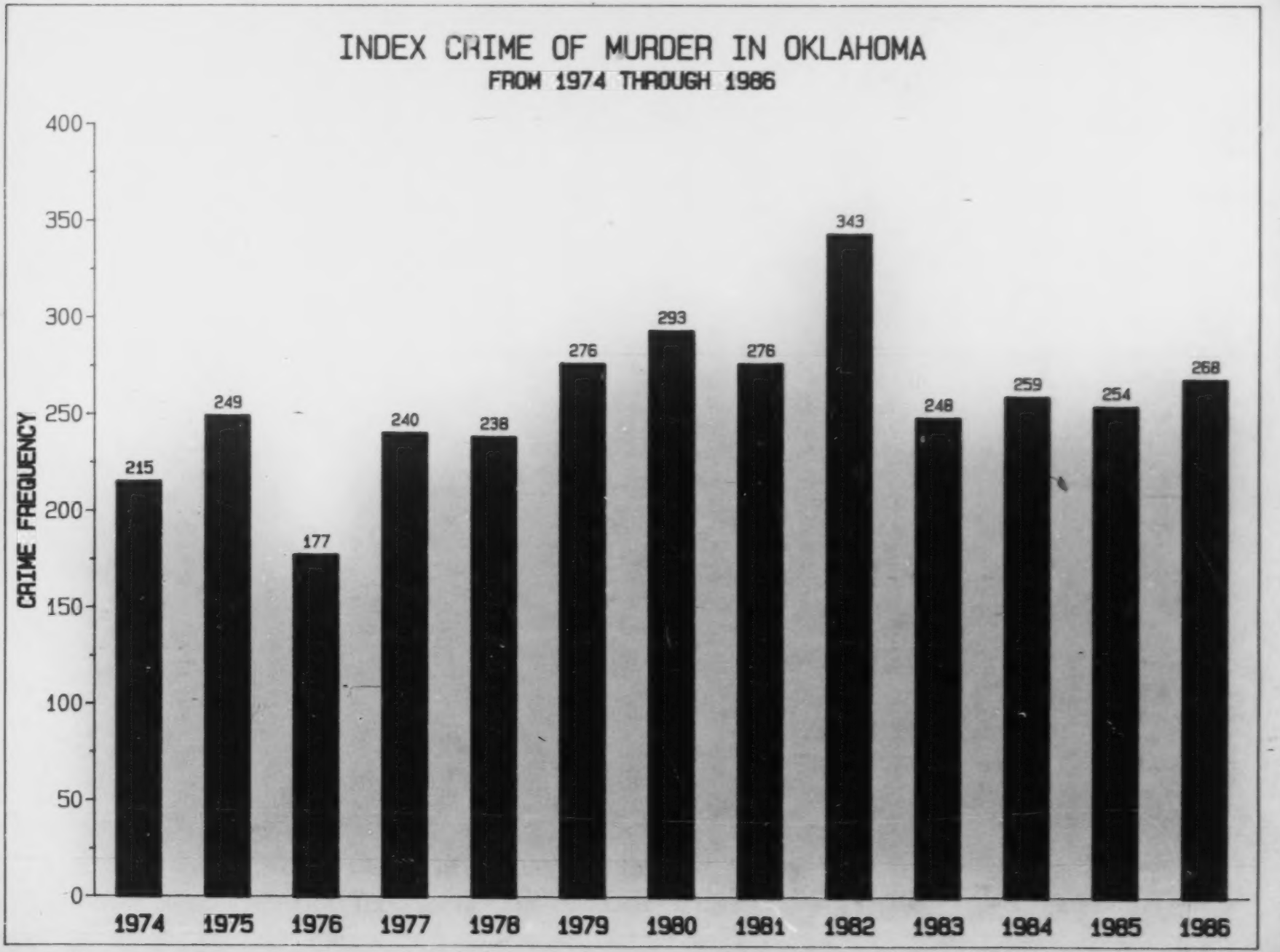

INDEX CRIME OF MURDER IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
CRIME FREQUENCY
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
215
249
177
240
238
276
293
276
343
248
259
254
268
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 8

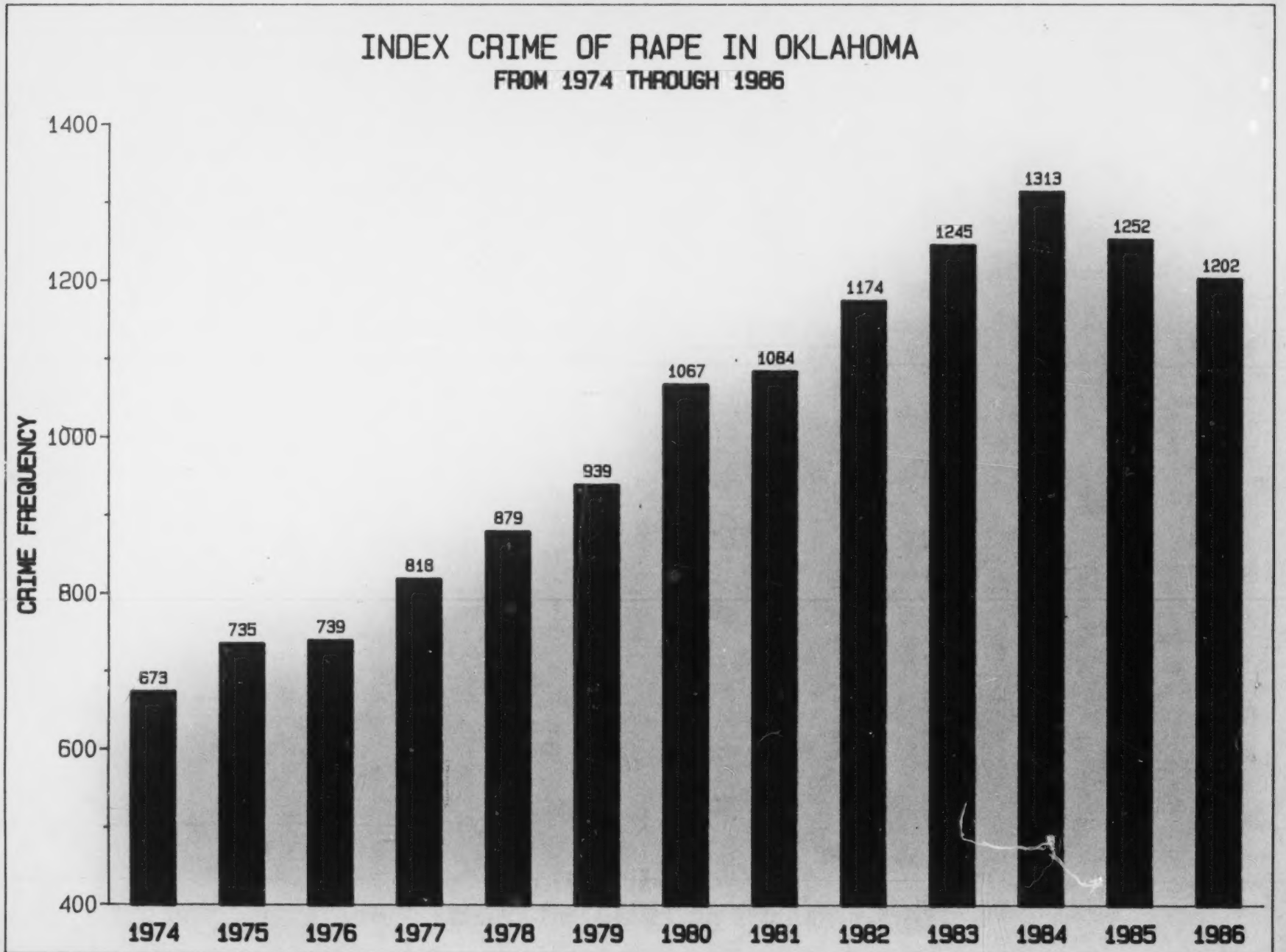

INDEX CRIME OF RAPE IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
CRIME FREQUENCY
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
673
735
739
818
879
939
1067
1084
1174
1245
1313
1252
1202
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 9

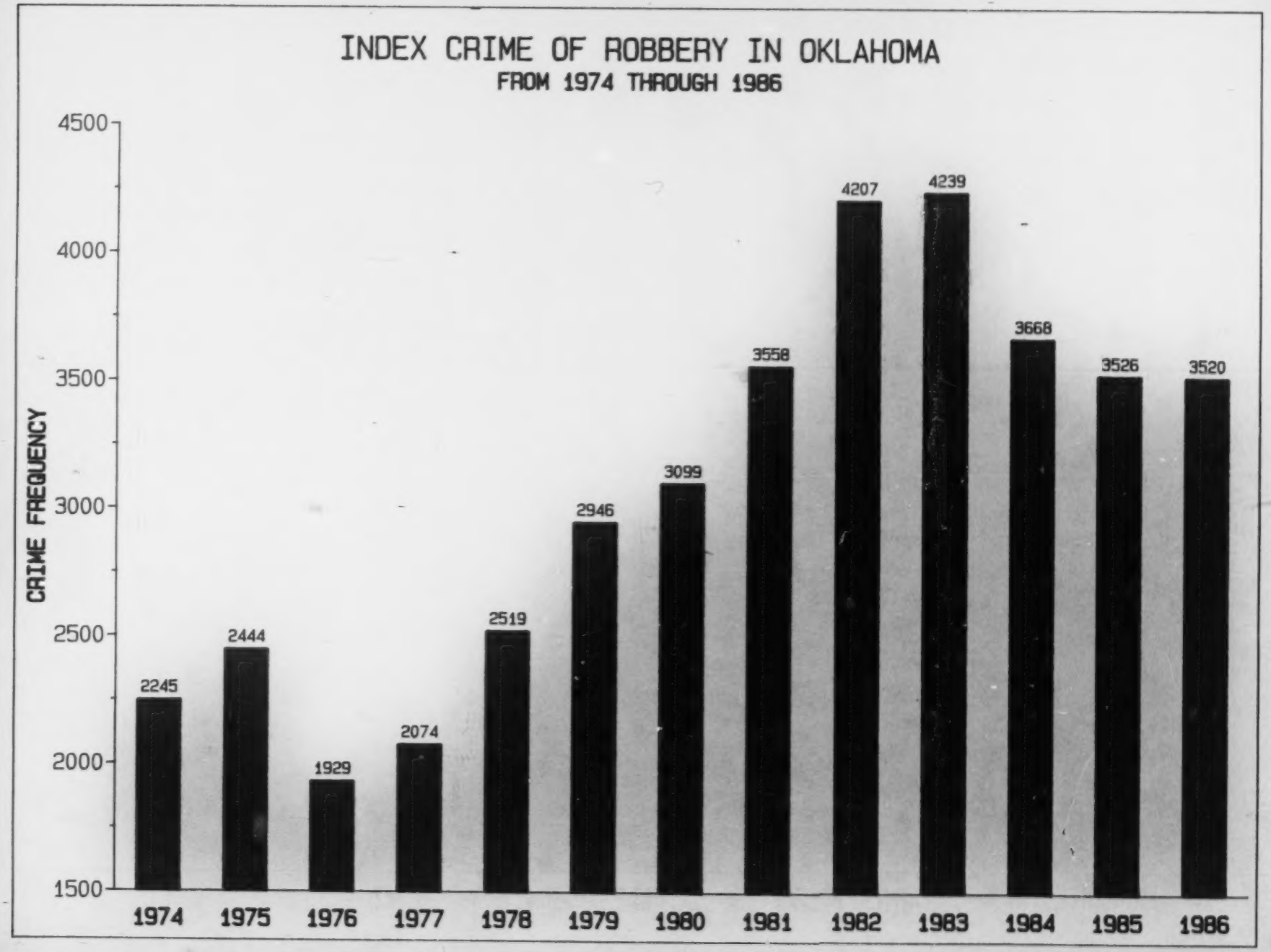

INDEX CRIME OF ROBBERY IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
CRIME FREQUENCY
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
2245
2444
1929
2074
2519
2946
3099
3558
4207
4239
3668
3526
3520
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 10

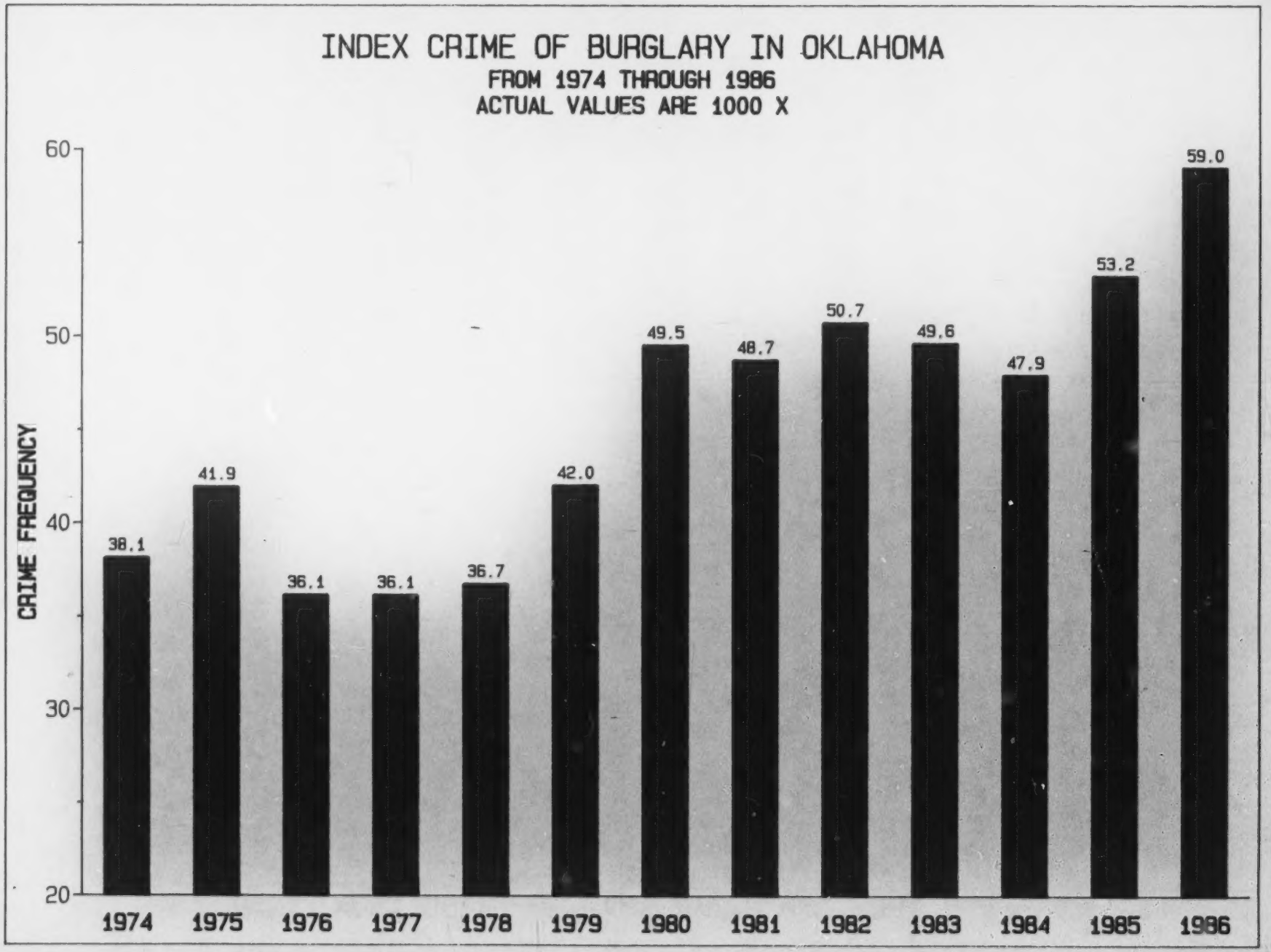

INDEX CRIME OF BURGLARY IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X
CRIME FREQUENCY
60
50
40
30
20
38.1
41.9
36.1
36.1
36.7
42.0
49.5
48.7
50.7
49.6
47.9
53.2
59.0
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 11

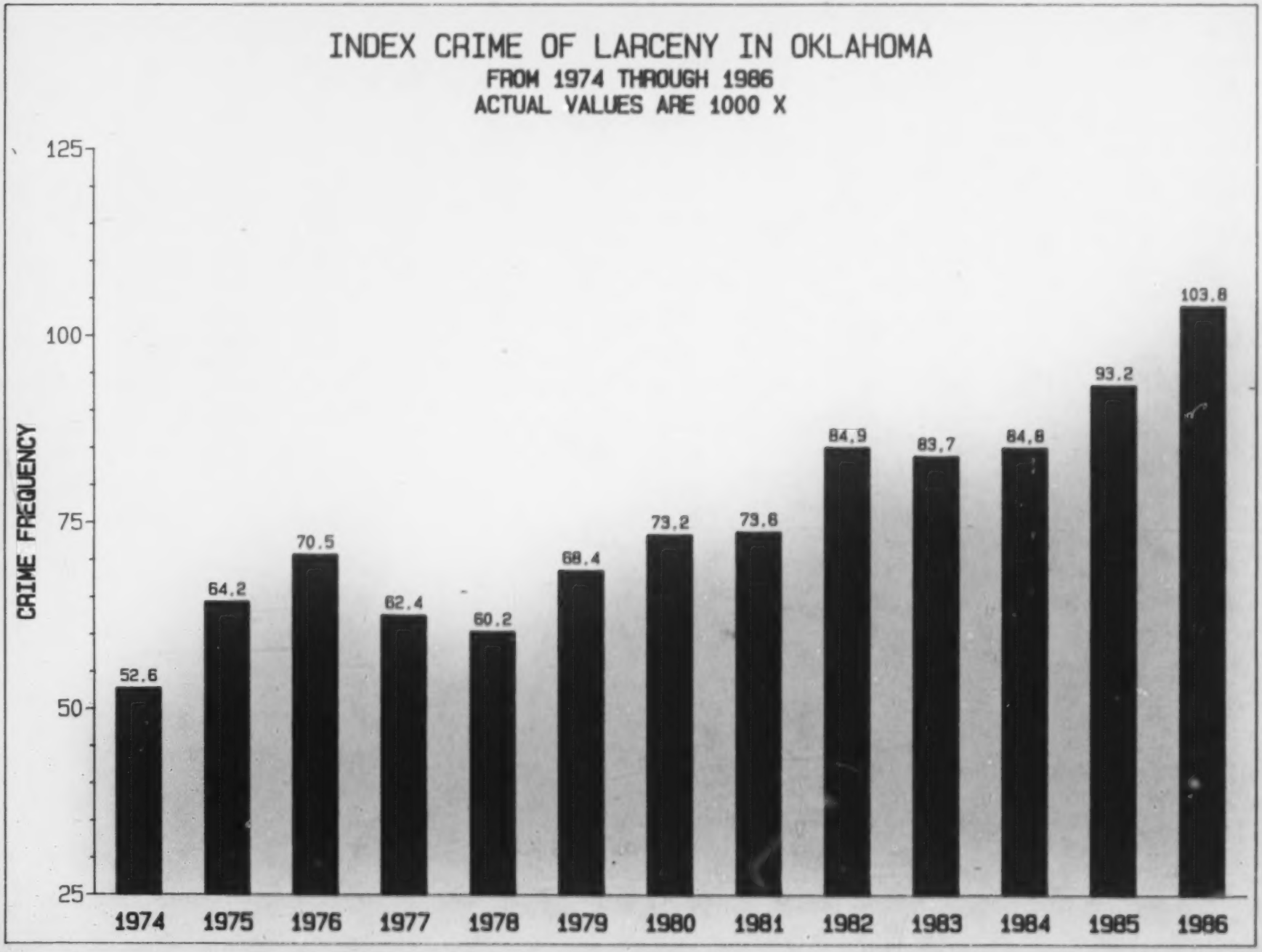

INDEX CRIME OF LARCENY IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X
CRIME FREQUENCY
125
100
75
50
25
52.6
64.2
70.5
62.4
60.2
68.4
73.2
73.8
84.9
83.7
84.8
93.2
103.8
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

Figure 12

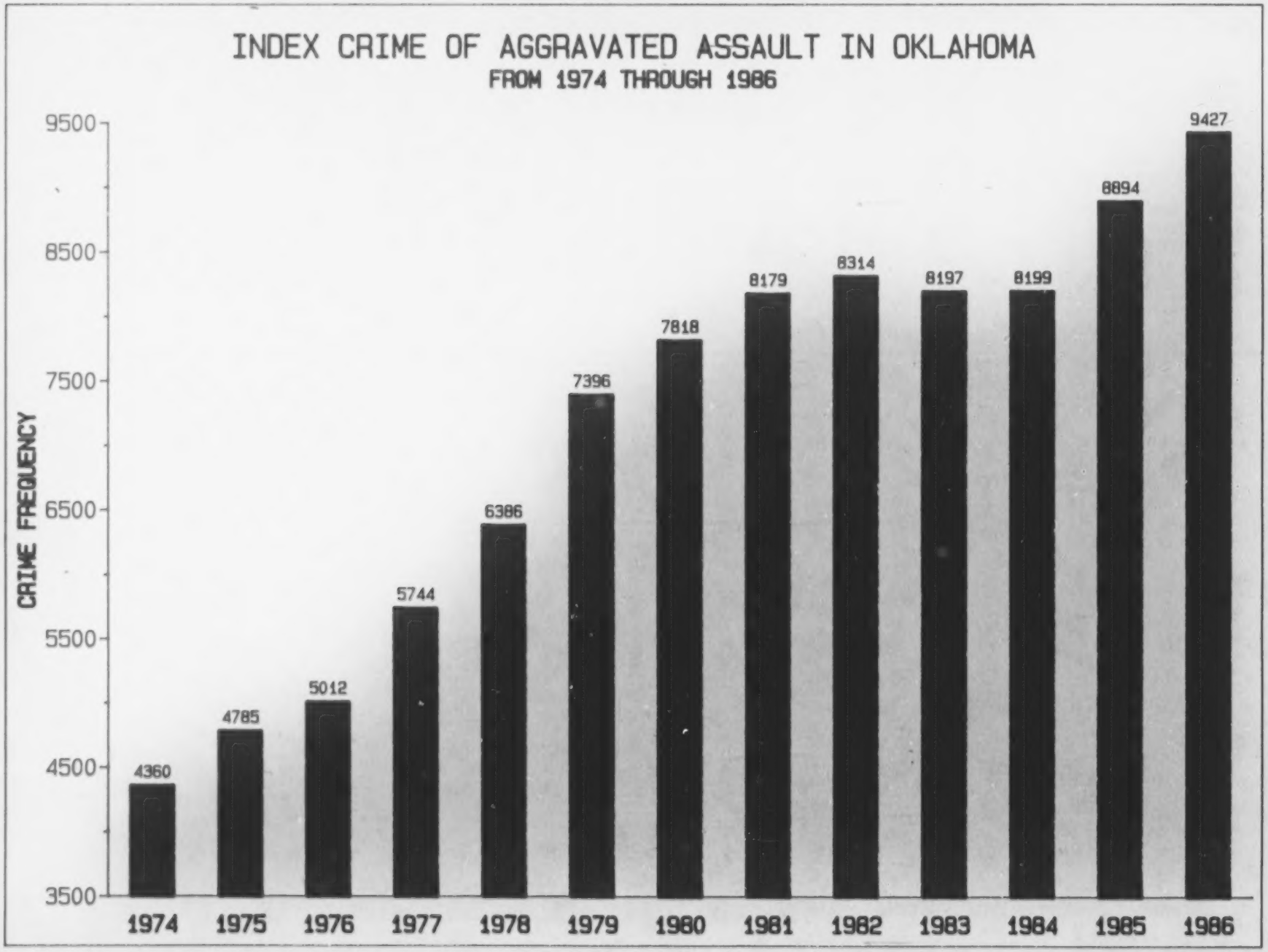
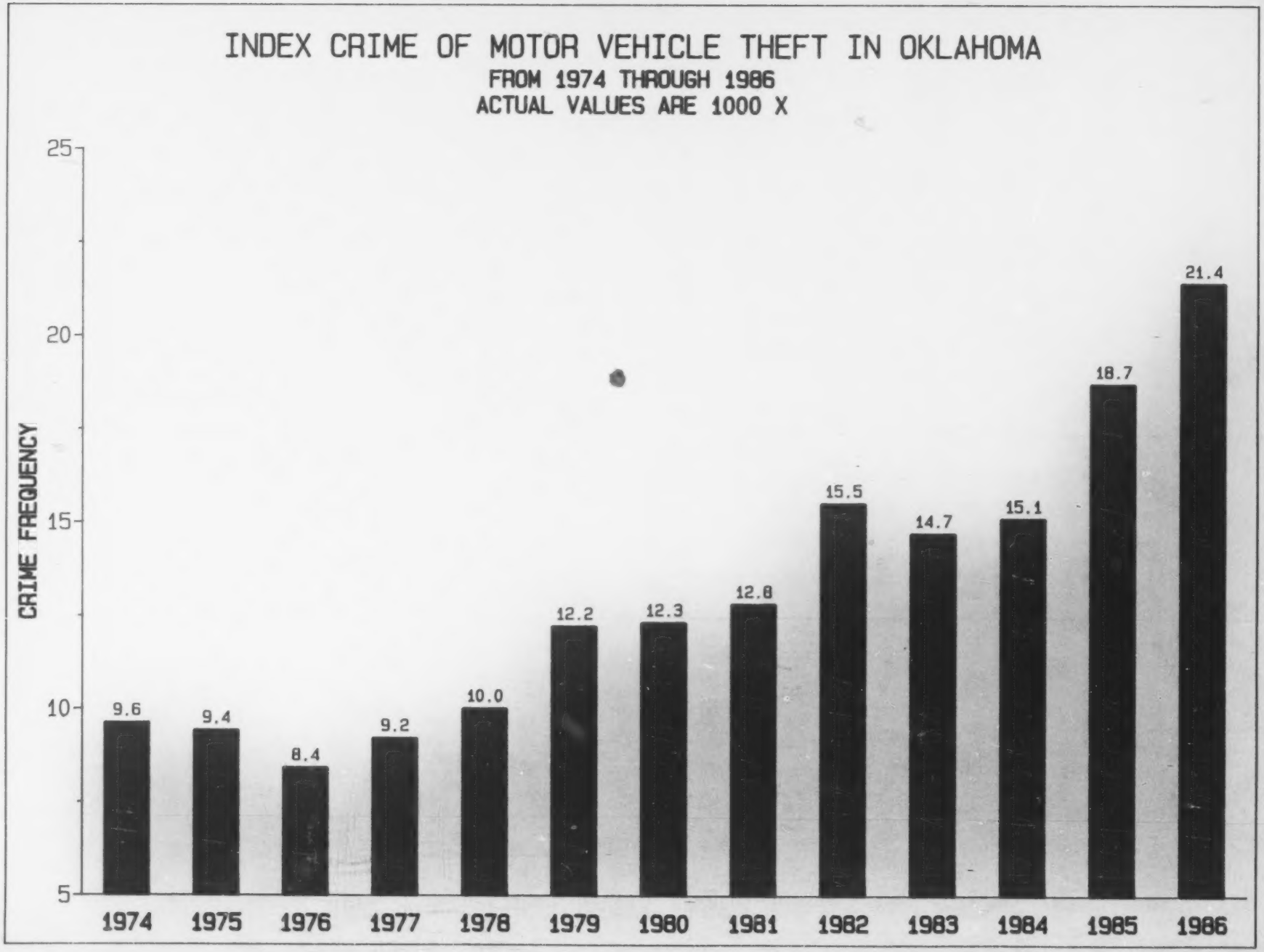

INDEX CRIME OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
CRIME FREQUENCY
9500
8500
7500
6500
5500
4500
3500
4360
4785
5012
5744
6386
7396
7818
8179
8314
8197
8199
8894
9427
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

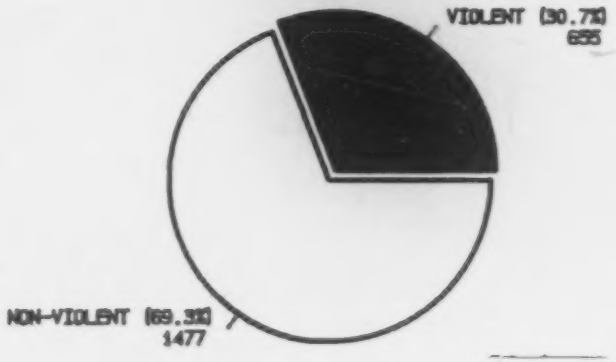
Figure 13


INDEX CRIME OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1986
ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X
CRIME FREQUENCY
25
20
15
10
5
9.6
9.4
8.4
9.2
10.0
12.2
12.3
12.8
15.5
14.7
15.1
18.7
21.4
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

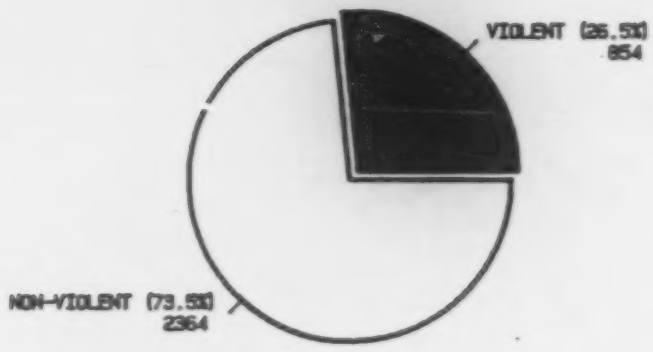
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

NEW RECEPTIONS BY VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT CRIMES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987

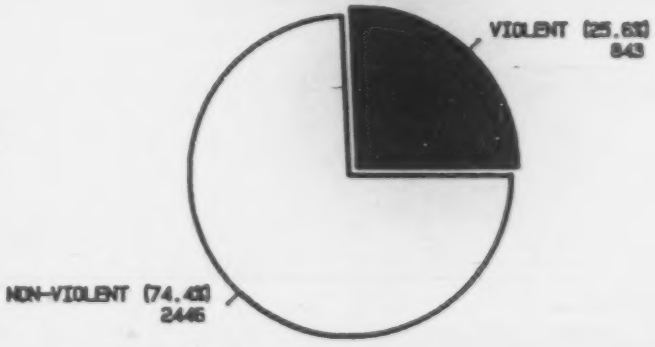
FISCAL YEAR 1981
(TOTAL = 2132)



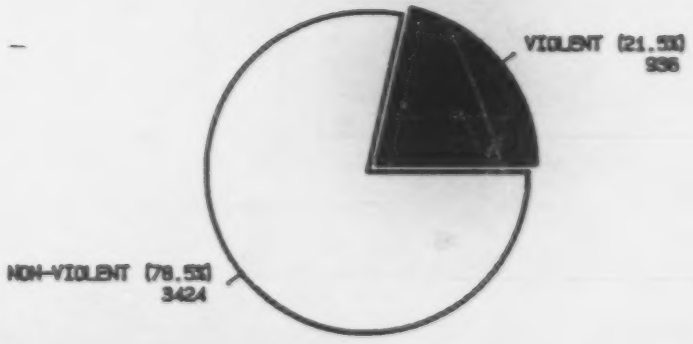
FISCAL YEAR 1983
(TOTAL = 3218)



FISCAL YEAR 1985
(TOTAL = 3289)



FISCAL YEAR 1987
(TOTAL = 4360)



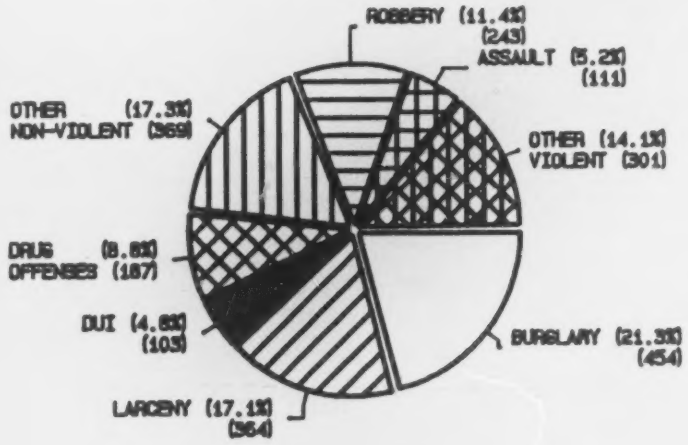
NOTE: Only those receptions with a valid crime type were included

Figure 15

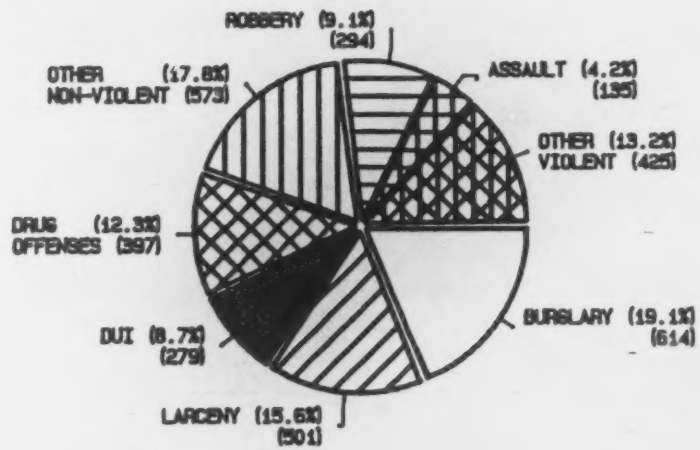
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

NEW RECEPTIONS BY CRIME TYPE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987

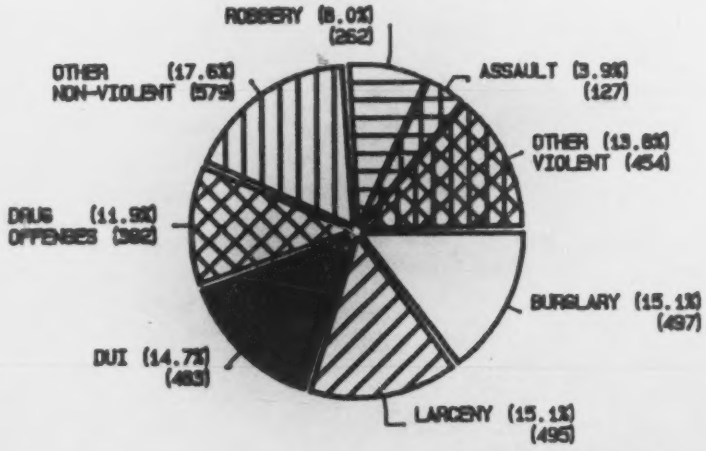
FISCAL YEAR 1981



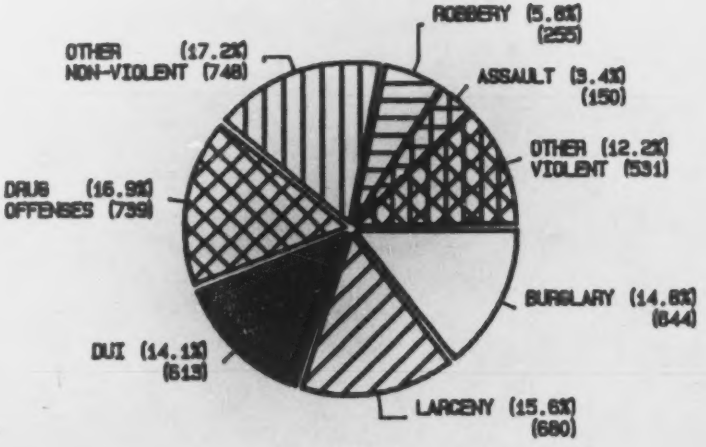
FISCAL YEAR 1983



FISCAL YEAR 1985



FISCAL YEAR 1987



NOTE: Only those receptions with a valid crime type were included

Likewise, commitments for drug offenses increased from 8.8 percent in 1981 to 16.9 percent in 1987; in sum, drug and alcohol committments doubled from 1981 to 1987. Thus, in 1987, drug and alcohol offenses comprise over 30% of all new commitments to the Department of Corrections.

A snapshot view of the inmate population, by those same crime types, for June 30, is shown in Figure 16. At that time, approximately 55 percent of the offenders were incarcerated for non-violent controlling offenses, and 45 percent for violent offenses. It should be noted that a non-violent controlling offense may be associated with concurrent or consecutive sentences for violent crimes.

The pressure of correctional system population growth is revealed in Figure 17, which shows commitments and releases by month for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections from July, 1985 through June, 1987. This chart shows that commitments exceeded releases in 16 of the 24 months. In fact, the months in which the Governor granted spring or fall commutations, or in which inmates were granted time credits as a result of the emergency prison overcrowding legislation, are the only months in which releases exceed receptions. The Oklahoma correctional system has been continually receiving more offenders each month than it releases, except for the special occurrences of emergency releases or commutation.

Figure 18 shows recent trends in the type of releases from the Department of Corrections. The primary trend is that parole releases comprise a declining percentage of releases for the years 1981 through 1987. In 1981, paroles accounted for over 41 percent of releases, while in 1987 paroles represented only 13 percent of all releases.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

In addition to an increasing prison population, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has experienced a substantial growth in the number of offenders placed under the supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole. Probationers are sentenced directly to community supervision by the district court. Other offenders receive "split sentences" and serve a portion of their time in prison followed by a period of community supervision. Still others may be released from incarceration on parole and be supervised in the community. Those supervised also include TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) clients. Offenders with substance abuse problems who have enrolled in the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime program may have sentencing deferred by the court and be supervised by Department of Corrections staff. As can be seen in Figure 19, the number of clients supervised has risen steadily over the last two fiscal years from 22,404 in July of 1985 to 25,459 in June of 1987. As with the prison population, the number released from supervision each month seldom exceeds the number added to the division case load (see Figure 20).

Figure 16

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SYSTEM POPULATION (9856) BY CRIME TYPE
AS OF 06/30/87

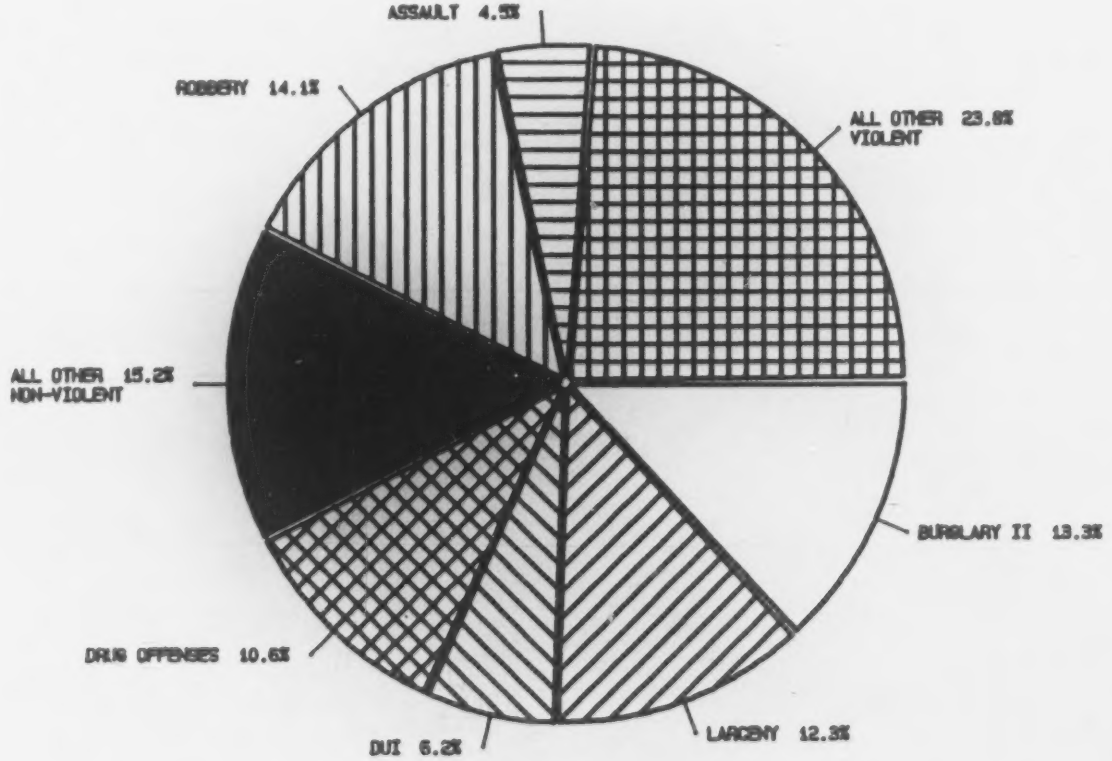
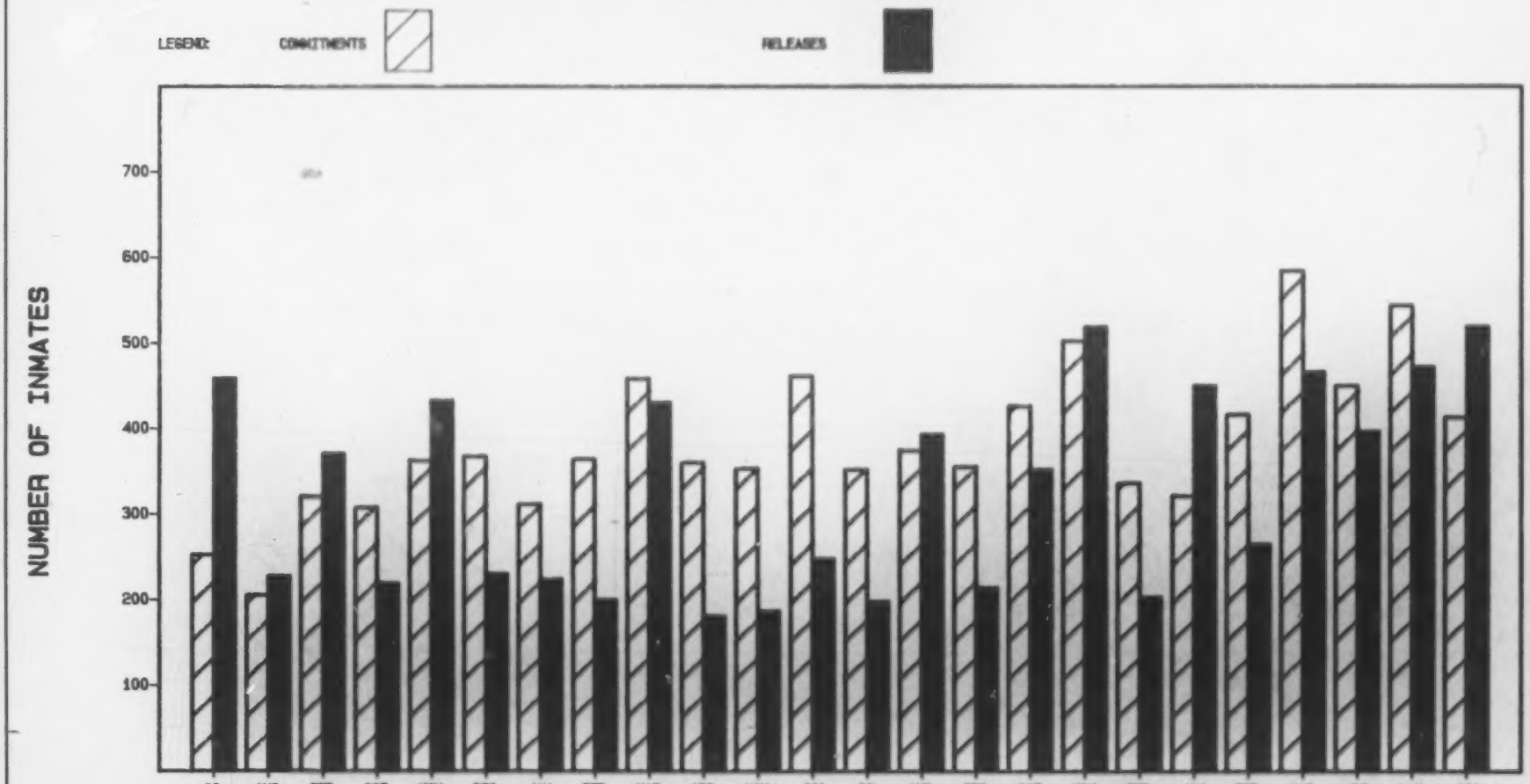


Figure 17

TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND TOTAL RELEASES FOR THE INMATE SYSTEM BY MONTH FROM JULY 1985 THROUGH JUNE 1987



SOURCE: WEEKLY INMATE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Figure 18

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
RELEASES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981, 1983, 1985, AND 1987
BY TYPE OF RELEASE

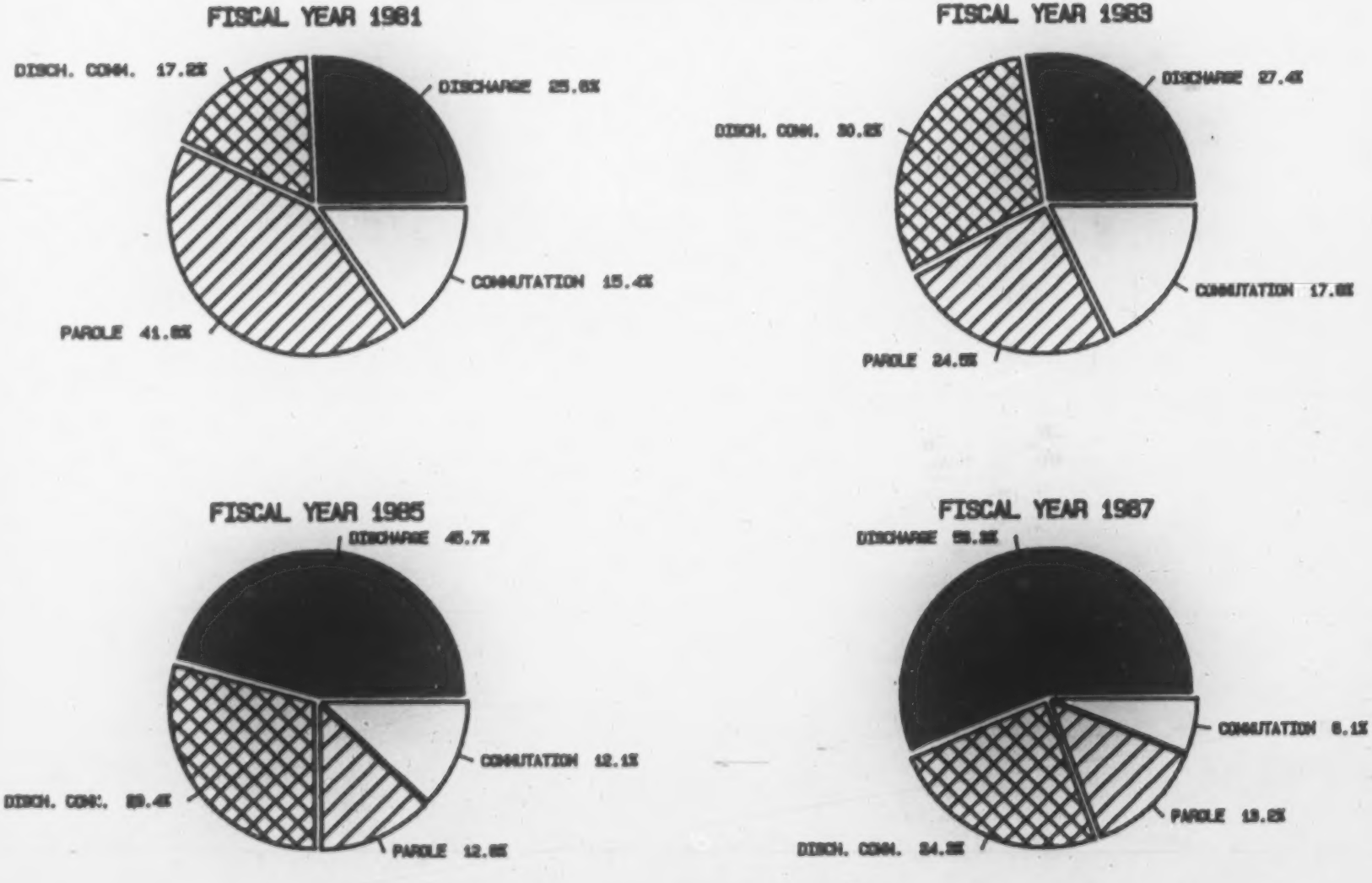
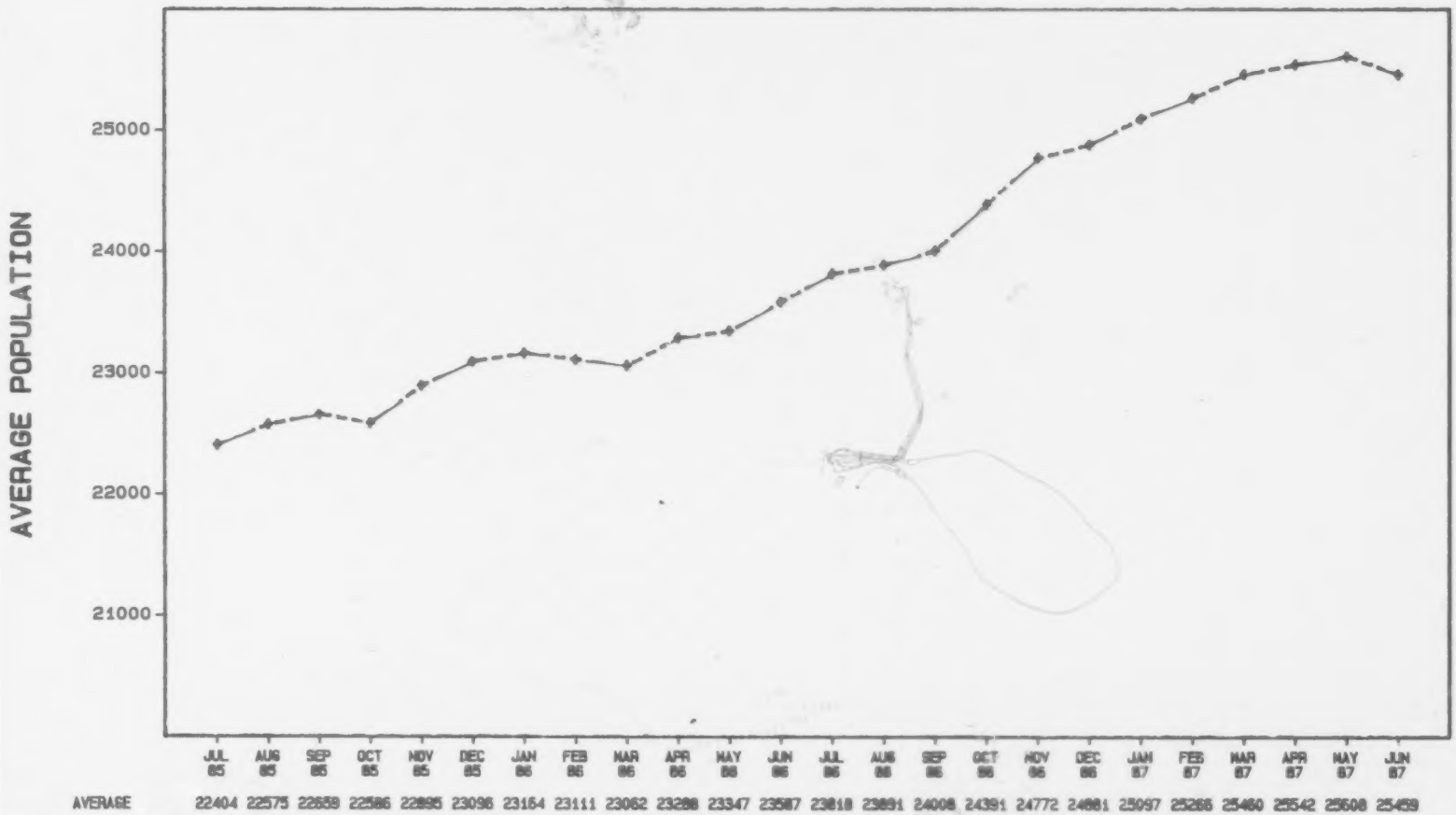


Figure 19

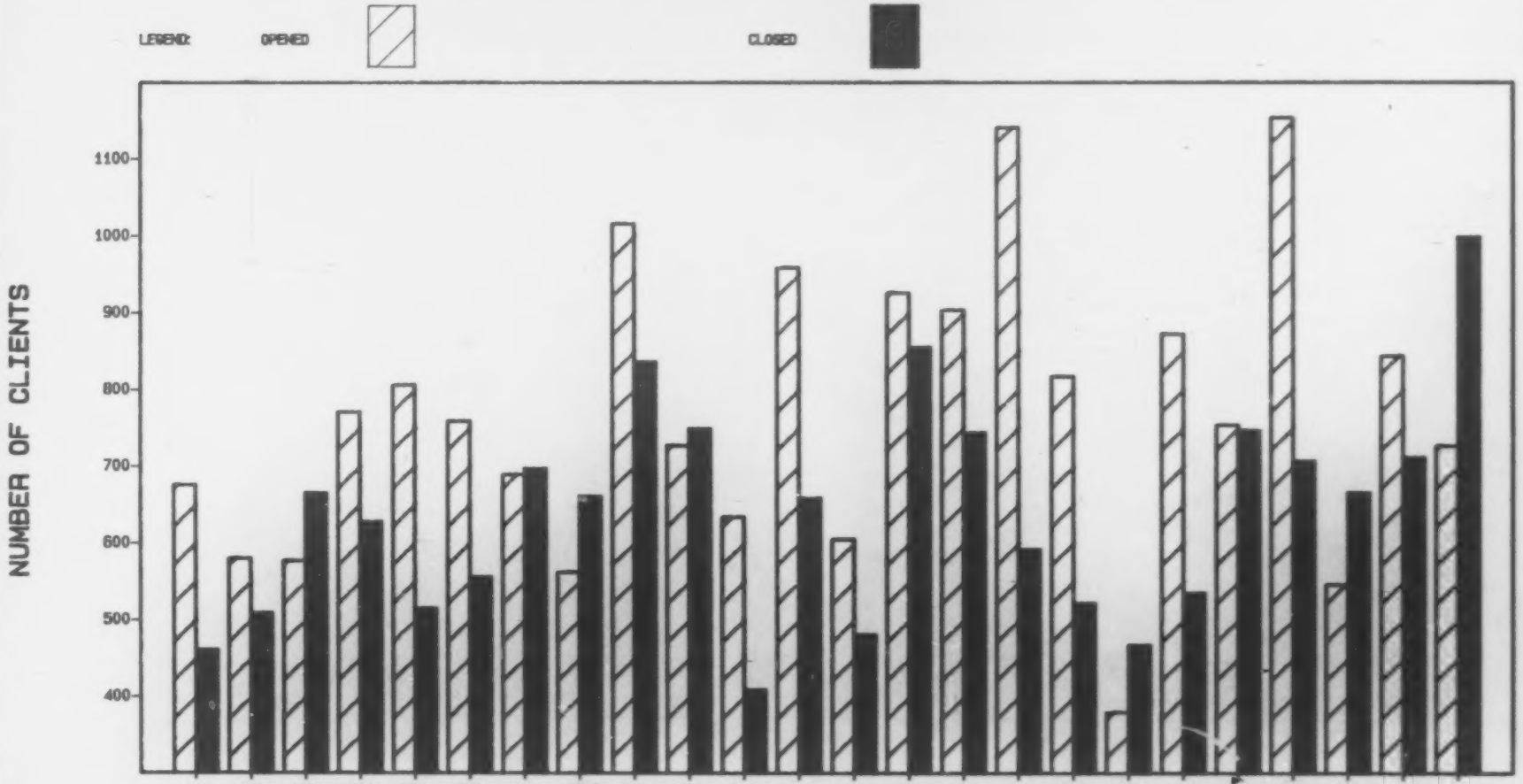
AVERAGE TOTAL POPULATION BY MONTH FOR DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE FROM JULY 1985 THROUGH JUNE 1987



SOURCE: WEEKLY CLIENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Figure 20

NUMBER OPENED AND CLOSED BY MONTH FOR THE DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE FROM JULY 1985 THROUGH JUNE 1987



	JUL 85	AUG 85	SEP 85	OCT 85	NOV 85	DEC 85	JAN 86	FEB 86	MAR 86	APR 86	MAY 86	JUN 86	JUL 86	AUG 86	SEP 86	OCT 86	NOV 86	DEC 86	JAN 87	FEB 87	MAR 87	APR 87	MAY 87	JUN 87
OPENED	676	580	577	771	806	759	689	562	1018	727	634	959	605	926	904	1141	817	380	872	754	1154	546	844	727
CLOSED	461	509	665	628	515	556	697	661	838	748	409	659	481	855	744	592	522	467	535	747	707	666	712	980

SOURCE: WEEKLY CLIENT ACCOUNTING SHEET

Table 3 reveals a snapshot view of probation and parole clients as of June 30, 1987. At that time, there were 26,818 individuals on either probation or parole. Eighty one percent (80.9%) of the individuals are male and nineteen percent (19.1%) are female. Over 70% are white and 18% are black. Seventy seven percent (77%) of the supervised individuals are non-violent offenders. The average cost per year per person for probation and parole is $476.

Table 3
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Distribution of Probation and Parole Clients FY 87
June 30, 1987

SEX		RACE	
Male	80.9%	White	72.5%
Female	19.1%	Black	18.8%
		American Indian	3.7%
		Hispanic	1.8%
		Other	.6%

CRIME TYPE		
Violent	23%	AVERAGE AGE OF NEW RECEPTIONS
Non-Violent	77%	(28.6)

AVERAGE COST PER YEAR PER PERSON. $476. (approx.)

HIGHLIGHTS

1987 has been a year filled with activity: concerns about the budget, participaton in a federal grant project, emphasis on programs, continued quality and our annual events.

BUDGET

The primary cost concerns for the Department of Corrections are housing and food for inmates and salaries for staff to supervise inmates and clients. In FY 87, the department took a budget cut of 3 million dollars. The initial cut had been higher, but for the first time, the Department was allowed to carry funds over from the previous year. Normally, when an agency has not spent its budget appropriations by the end of the fiscal year, the money not spent is lost. FY 86 and FY87 were different from other years in the respect that the Department had a surplus of appropriated funds and was allowed to carry the funds over into FY 87.

The department was able to absorb approximately 2 million of that budget cut due to the payroll surplus from the first half of FY 87. The payroll surplus was related to the switch to unit management staffing at several of the institutions. The implementation of unit management in the early part of FY 87 led to the elimination of many old job classifications. This change in staffing pattern caused many new position openings in the new job classifications and also caused many position overages due to the elimination of old job classifications. The net effect of this change in staffing patterns was to reduce total employees on the payroll as displaced employees began to fill the newly created unit management positions. The drop in total agency employment reduced total payroll cost during the first half of FY 87 and allowed the department to carry a payroll fund surplus into the second half of FY 87.

Another issue related to the budget in FY 87 was the change in criteria for the House Arrest program. It costs roughly $10,000 less per inmate per year to supervise a house arrest participant than it does to house an offender at an institution. By late FY 86, the department had maximized the house arrest program with approximately 1,400 inmates on house arrest. This made up roughly 15 percent of the population. Midway through FY 87, the criteria changed for placing an inmate on house arrest. As a result, the incarceration rate slowly began to climb during the latter half of FY 87 as the number of inmates on house arrest began to decline. Fortunately, the department was able to meet its obligations this year, but the new criteria for house arrest could have its impact on the budget in years to come as fewer inmates are eligible for house arrest.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY GRANT

In FY87, the State Legislative Services Bureau received a grant from the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance to purchase a computer model which would generate projections of prison populations. The model was developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and has already been implemented in other states. Personnel from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections have been working closely with the NCCD staff to adapt the model to match Oklahoma's correctional system, collect appropriate data and run the projection program.

The purpose of the model is to improve the corrections resource management by accurately projecting the prison population in Oklahoma for up to a ten-year period. It is also expected that the program will be used to assess the impact of proposed legislation and policy changes.

A major element in the achievement of this will be the development of an "assumptions committee" of legislators, attorneys, judges, law enforcement and corrections personnel and others who will interpret the ways in which proposed changes will be implemented. Their interpretations will then be translated into numerical terms, included in the model program, and used to make new population projections. These will be compared to the base projection, which represents current practice, to determine the effects of innovations. The grant provides that technical assistance for these tasks will be provided by NCCD staff after the model is operational.

OFFENDER PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

The Department of Corrections is firmly committed to providing humane conditions of confinement which will foster self-respect and socially acceptable behavior in the offenders under its jurisdiction. Innovative approaches and programs are implemented wherever necessary. The needs of offenders are evaluated and services and opportunities are provided to ameliorate identified deficits. Furthermore, inmate programs within the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are assessed and modified to further meet the changing environment of corrections. The following are examples of inmate programs.

MEDIATION. To fulfill its responsibility under the Oklahoma 120-Day Judicial Review Statute, the department has established a post-conviction mediation program. The statute provides that within 120 days after a sentence is imposed or probation revoked, the department must submit a rehabilitation plan and sentence modification plan to the court. As part of the plan, a mediation hearing is held between the offender and victim. The terms of the mediation agreement are incorporated into the plan before submission to the sentencing court.

Post-conviction mediation is indeed innovative and interesting. It attempts to respond to two growing concerns in the formal criminal justice process, i.e., how best to punish offenders for the wrongful act and how to better serve the needs of the crime victims.

Since January 1984, the mediation program has brought both the offender and victims of crimes together in an out-of-court, structured mediation hearing with a neutral third party mediator. This forum provides a vehicle through which the victims may have input in the sentencing and rehabilitation plan of the offender. Moreover, the hearing provides a rare opportunity for the victim to meet face-to-face with the offender. Such a hearing, which is focused on restoration of victim losses, encourages the offender to be more accountable for his/her actions. The hearing enables the offender to better understand the human and economic loss the victim suffered as a direct result of the crime. More importantly, victims obtain answers, restitution, and a better understanding of what happened as they piece their lives together in the aftermath of the crime.

The department's Post-Conviction Mediation Program was selected as one of twenty-two finalists of 1,018 applicants nationwide for an Innovations in State and Local Government Award. The awards program, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, seeks out and recognizes innovative programs in state and local government.

Most recently, a marketing plan was developed to enlighten the public about the mediation efforts of the department. Information dissemination is the major thrust of the marketing plan which targeted judges, district attorneys, defense attorneys, local bar associations, and the general public. Additionally, the program staff participated in two national conferences and were well received.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS. The TADD Program is a joint effort of the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Corrections. The chronic alcohol offender is placed in a controlled environment and receives rehabilitative services within a residential treatment program. The average individual program lasts for sixty days and consists of intensive individual therapy and alcohol education, followed by a transitional living program which combines work therapy and ongoing therapeutic efforts. Following discharge from the residential program, the inmates enter an aftercare phase which may include group or individual therapy, family therapy, vocational training, and job assistance.

In FY85, the capacity of the TADD Program at Western State Hospital increased from 70 inmates to 100. In FY86, the program was again expanded by the opening of 75 beds at Eastern State Hospital. The program now includes a 25-bed after-care facility located in Oklahoma City and a 20-bed after care facility in Tulsa. These program expansions were necessary due to the growing number of drunk driving offenders being incarcerated.

HOUSE ARREST. During the fall of 1986, assessments were made of the house arrest program which resulted in revised eligibility criteria being issued January 22, 1987. These criteria expanded the group of offenders excluded from house arrest. In addition to sex offenders and those serving a current incarceration for murder, the new criteria excluded those offenders with a misconduct or conviction for escape within the past ten years and anyone who had previously been unsuccessfully terminated from house arrest.

Other requirements were also added to the general guidelines for placement on house arrest were implemented. For example, the individuals on house arrest were required to be employed within 30 days of placement of house arrest. The number of prior incarcerations and institutional behavior also became a part of the general requirements. Offenders with more than one prior incarceration within the past five years from the beginning of the current sentence cannot be considered for placement until they are within 182 days of discharge. Offenders found guilty of a class A misconduct (the most serious of misconduct charges) are ineligible for house arrest consideration for six months and anyone found guilty of a class B or C misconduct is ineligible for four months.

The result of the change in the criteria was a increased number of successful terminations from house arrest. The percentage of successful terminations from house arrest since the change is 79%. The change in criteria also resulted in a reduction in the house arrest population. The house arrest count has dropped from approximately 1,300 in the fall of 1986, to approximately 730 on June 30, 1987.

WORK RELEASE. The Division of Community Corrections is responsible for the administration of the Work Release program. This program is designed to facilitate reintegration of the inmate by providing useful work experience. Inmates eligible for work release attend a Job Readiness program. It is anticipated that this and similar opportunities will contribute to greater job readiness by inmates and result in more job placements.

The goal of the work release program is to raise inmate employment to a level equal to or greater than that in the general population. Unemployment in the general population in Oklahoma has remained high.

The Division of Community Corrections currently contracts with community service agencies for halfway house placements, intensive residential drug treatment and community mental health services. Agreements with county jail facilities also provide the offender the opportunity to participate in the Residential Prisoner Public Works Program.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC). TASC is administered by the Division of Probation and Parole, designed to divert offenders with drug and/or alcohol abuse problems from further entry into the criminal justice system. Participants may be volunteer referrals or come as a stipulation of a court judgment. Participation may also be ordered as a condition of release by the Pardon and Parole Board. The case managers make weekly contact with clients for random urinalysis screening and verification of participation in community substance abuse treatment programs.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES. Psychological Services are provided to inmates through four standardized programs: Stress Management Training, Interpersonal Communication Skills Training, Rational Behavior Training and Substance Abuse Education.

Stress Management Training. The Stress Management Training Program is designed to benefit inmates by helping them to identify and reduce the sources of stress in their lives. Information and techniques used are to facilitate therapeutic change in the individual suffering from severe stress-related physical and psychological complaints and illnesses.

Interpersonal Communication Skills Training (IPCS). Interpersonal Communication Skills Training provides inmates with skills to improve their interpersonal relationships and better prepare them for communicating with people in all aspects of their lives. This program offers 60 hours of intensive group training in which offenders are taught the basic communication skills of attending and responding, as well as the skills necessary for personalizing, goal setting, and problem solving.

Rational Behavior Training (RBT). In Rational Behavior Training, inmates are trained to better analyze, through cognitive processes, events that affect their lives. They are taught to react to such events in rational ways. The 30-hour program teaches individuals responsibility, rational decision making, and problem solving skills.

Substance Abuse Education (SAE). Substance Abuse Education provides inmates with information regarding the adult life cycle, behavioral patterns of substance abuse, self-control, relationships, stress, treatment, and recovery.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. Educational Services are provided by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections through ten programs: (1) Adaptive Learning Center Program; (2) Learning Disability Program; (3) Adult Basic Education; (4) General Educational Development; (5) High School Diploma; (6) College/Talk-Back TV; (7) Post Secondary Education; (8) Chapter I; (9) Daily Living Skills; and (10) Vocational-Technical Programs.

Adaptive Learning Center Program. A summary of intelligence test scores compiled in 1985 showed that more than 10 percent of the prisoner population had IQ scores of 75 or less. At that time, the only program for intellectually impaired offenders was located at the James Crabtree minimum security facility. Crabtree has since been converted to a medium security facility, but a program is also available for minimum security inmates at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center, so both medium and minimum security inmates who are intellectually impaired can now be trained in progressive steps to learn basic adult living skills.

Intellectually Challenged. This program provides an intensive program for inmates with I.Q.s between 50 and 70 or inmates diagnosed by a qualified psychometrist or psychologist as having a learning disability.

Adult Basic Education (ABE). Adult Basic Education is a remedial program designed to increase inmates' reading, language arts, social studies, and science achievement abilities to the eighth grade levels.

General Educational Development (GED). The GED program provides instructions in reading, math, language arts, social studies, spelling, and science for students functioning above the eighth grade level. Completion of the program is rewarded with a high school equivalency certificate.

High School Diploma. The High School Diploma program is a fully accredited high school program which offers a minimum of 28 units per school year at one correctional institution. Other units are available at other institutions, but they are based on teacher availability.

College/Talk-Back TV. The College/Talk-Back TV program provides college level educational opportunities for eligible inmates and leads to an associate, bachelor's, or master's degree.

Post Secondary Education. Post Secondary Education provides a program for High School or GED graduates interested in preparing for college work or in updating their skills in preparation for employment.

Chapter I. This federally funded program is a supplement to other educational programming and targets students under 21 years old who are functioning below grade level in reading, English and mathematics.

Daily Living Skills. In the Daily Living Skills program, inmates are taught consumer education, including apartment/home renting or buying, insurance purchasing, use of credit, good shopping habits, budgeting, income tax preparation, health, government, law, and employment skills. This program is mandatory for all inmates who are within eight months of release.

Vocational - Technical Training. The Department offers a wide variety of vocational training. Programs range from auto mechanics to data processing and include building trades, welding, microfilming, plumbing and carpentry.

The Department of Vocational and Technical Education has requested increases in Oklahoma Department of Corrections vo-tech training in their 1988 budget proposal. These increases, if granted, would include: 12 slots for a carpentry program at Ouachita Correctional Center; 12 slots each for air conditioning, horticulture, and computer programming at Jess Dunn Correctional Center; 12

slots for an electrician program at James Crabtree Correctional Center; and 12 slots each for carpentry and plumbing programs at John Lilley Correctional Center.

OKLAHOMA STATE INDUSTRIES (OSI). The mission of Oklahoma State Industries is to (1) train and employ inmates and (2) reduce the cost of state government. Oklahoma State Industries is owned and operated by the state. Funding is derived from revenues generated by the services and manufactured products that are sold to state agencies, subdivisions of government, non-profit, and charitable organizations. There are 17 industry programs operated at seven institutions. Products and services include signs, upholstery, furniture renovation, microfilm, 3-ring bindery, printing, brushes, metal fabrication, license plates, drapery, garments, data entry, furniture and corrugated boxes. Agricultural operations are also run under the auspices of Oklahoma State Industries with eight agriculture operations and a meat processing operation. Crops grown include feed grains, wheat, corn, and hay. Inmates' diets are supplemented by dairy products, eggs, beef and pork produced at these institutions.

INMATE HEALTH SERVICES. The Department of Corrections provides general medical care for inmates at all department facilities by employing a variety of health services professionals. Specialty care and hospitalizations are provided by the Medical/Surgical Clinic and ward of Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital in Norman or by the Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals in Oklahoma City.

At the Intermediate Mental Health Unit (IMHU), located at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center, facilities are provided for the extended observation and evaluation of inmates with mental health problems. Structured psychiatric care for non-hospitalized inmates with psychiatric disorders is also provided.

A serious health care concern for the Division of Health Services is the possible transmission of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or "AIDS virus" among inmates. Policy and procedures for dealing with individuals infected with the AIDS virus and those with AIDS have been developed. An educational program has been presented to inmates and staff covering the mode of transmission of the virus.

In order to determine the extent of this condition in the inmate population the department began mandatory testing of all receptions in April 1987. In June 1987, the department tested all previously untested inmates. Preliminary results indicate that approximately 0.4 percent, or less than half of one percent, of all receptions and incarcerated inmates tested positive for the presence of the virus. The department will continue to monitor the incidence of this disease in the population.

PRIVATE PRISON INDUSTRY. A private prison industry is based on a contract between a private industry and the Department of Corrections for the operation of an industry within a prison. Private prison industries have been viewed as a method of providing more realistic work experiences, a means of reducing inmate idleness, and reducing the cost of incarceration.

At its meeting on May 19, 1987, the Private Prison Industries Board (PPIB) approved a contract with Custom Building Products, Inc. This company plans to initially employ approximately three inmates at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center in the manufacturing of a reroofing system for flat roofed buildings. This contract was signed by the Board of Corrections May 28, 1987, and Custom Building Products, Inc. anticipates starting operations in early FY 88.

A number of other significant activities related to private prison industries occurred during this fiscal year.

A Private Prison Industries Panel was held at the State Capitol on September 30, 1986. This panel was jointly sponsored by Representative Steve Lewis and the Department of Corrections. Over 100 individuals were invited including legislators, representatives of business, labor, Board of Corrections and Private Industries Board members, Department of Corrections staff and other interested parties. Press releases promoting this presentation were prepared by House Staff and the Department of Corrections; TV, radio and print media were in attendance. The purpose of this panel was to promote the private prison industry program and concept. Dr. Judith Schloegel, Executive Director of the National Center for Innovation in Corrections in Washington, D.C., was the featured speaker.

The Department has applied for certification of the private prison industries program by the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program. Certification allows the private prison industry to sell goods in interstate commerce and to bid on federal contracts, acts which are normally prohibited under federal law.

Eligibility for certification requires compliance with a number of legislative and administrative criteria. Legislation was introduced during the first session of the 41st Legislature (1987) to address two of the required criteria. Senate Bill 68 provides for inmates employed in private industries to be eligible for worker's compensation coverage. Inmates employed in private prison industries are assessed program support fees. Senate Bill 68 also provides that a portion of this money assessed for the cost of incarceration be contributed to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Senate Bill 68 was signed by Governor Bellmon on June 3, 1987, and became effective immediately. Passage of this legislation should remove any remaining barriers to the department's certification process.

Designation as a certified program should significantly enhance our ability to recruit private industry as it provides exemption from federal constraints on the marketability of prisoner-made goods by permitting the sale of the products in interstate commerce. Up to twenty prison industry projects may be certified by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

PRISONER PUBLIC WORKS. Prisoner Public Works is an inmate work program implemented through contracts between the Department of Corrections, municipal and county governments, and other state agencies. Prisoner Public Works Program was initiated to provide trusty inmates as cooks, road workers, etc. for state, local and municipal agencies. Inmates assigned to this program provide services such as maintenance, repair and beautification of local parks and roadways.

This program enables contracted agencies to perform work activities in areas in which they are not normally funded. The department currently has inmates assigned to this program through contracts with the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, State Board of Affairs, Public Safety Training Center, Eastern State Hospital, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, and a number of county jail facilities.

OFFENDER MONITORING SYSTEMS. Efforts are being made to improve or initiate links between criminal justice information systems in the state. Department of Corrections staff participated in a legislative task force in June and July of 1987. Members of several state law enforcement agencies examined the possibility of sharing computerized data through an information network. The department is taking steps to realize this possibility through the continued development of its automated information system and its cooperation with other agencies.

QUALITY

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is a dynamic organization that continually strives to adapt to the changing needs and demands of its constituencies. Some of the changes and developments introduced are responses to legislative mandates and other external influences. In striving to achieve the highest quality services available by the most efficient and effective means possible, the department has supported employee training and programs, data automation, and correctional accreditation. These areas of emphasis are especially critical in light of current budget limitations. As personnel are called upon to "do more with less" they must be more effective and efficient at the tasks their jobs require.

TRAINING. The Training Unit of the Department of Corrections is headquartered at the George Nigh Staff Development Center at Taft, Oklahoma. The Center provides training to all Department of Corrections employees, although this is not the only location which provides training.

It is the policy of the Oklahoma Board of Corrections that the agency provide training and staff development programs to ensure that all employees execute their respective job assignments in a legal, proper and professional manner. The purpose of training is to adequately train staff for their current job assignments and provide continuing educational opportunities that will prepare them for future positions of leadership in corrections.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is pursuing college credit for Correctional Officer Basic Training to encourage correctional officers to continue their education and career development. Minimum qualifications for the position are a high school diploma or equivalency and, as a result, most correctional officers do not have a college degree. Many promotional opportunities within the department require a college degree. By securing the college credits, the department provides more opportunities for these employees and encourages them to continue their formal education. The employee and the department will benefit by the employees' continued educational growth and development. Graduate credit is also being pursued for Management Training to encourage management staff to continue their formal education. The training for correctional officers and management staff is of very high quality and is equivalent to course work provided at colleges and universities. By providing college credit, the department will be able to provide new employees with an added incentive for working for the Department of Corrections; this would also ensure that the department can continue to attract employees who are professional and able to meet the rigorous demands of this profession.

ACCOUNTABILITY MONITORING. The introduction of automated data processing has contributed to decentralization by making accountability monitoring a more manageable task. The Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections contains a

substantial amount of statistical information which permits comparisons among facilities and within facilities across time. The data are maintained on computer and the summaries are calculated using computer programs. A major undertaking of the department in the last few years has been the development, implementation and monitoring of goals and objectives. In the last year, a computerized monitoring system has permitted easier tracking of implementation and identification of missed completion dates. A similar system was established to monitor implementation of policy and procedure changes mandated by legislative initiatives.

ACCREDITATION. Accreditation standards establish goals and objectives critical to the provision of constitutional and humane correctional programs and services. These include the requirement for practices to promote sound administration and fiscal controls, adherence to legal criteria, and the provision of basic services such as the establishment of a functional physical plant, training of staff, adoption of sanitation and safety minimums, and the provision of a safe and secure living environment. The staff orientation, training, and planning required to complete the accreditation process provides several benefits to the department: improved management and accountability, upgraded conditions of confinement, and reduced liability to litigation. The accreditation process constitutes a good management tool; it motivates and rewards staff for outstanding performance; and it helps the agency sharpen its goals, objectives and performance.

UNIT MANAGEMENT. Unit management is an approach to inmate and institutional management designed to improve control, relationships and the delivery of correctional services by dividing the larger institution population into smaller, more homogeneous and, therefore, more manageable groups. Unit management was developed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the department has had some of the originators of the concept providing guidance for Oklahoma's efforts. Goals and objectives were selected at each of the five pilot facilities, new personnel roles were defined and training provided. An evaluation procedure was also established prior to beginning implementation in August, 1986. If the expected improvements in evaluation indices are observed, the other institutions will be involved in implementation in FY88.

BONA FIDE OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (BFOQ). In FY85, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections initiated a study of physical performance demands placed on correctional officers and probation and parole officers (CO/PPOs). The impetus for the study came from the realization that the physical performance capability of CO/PPOs is an important component of job performance qualification.

The physical determinants of successful performance as a CO/PPO are quite varied. The physical capabilities necessary to respond to the more critical tasks include: muscular strength (particularly upper body), explosive whole body power (anaerobic energy), aerobic capacity, and the ability to correctly and quickly respond to emergency stimuli.

The department has determined a number of tasks which include the same basic physical performance requirements needed to perform the critical tasks of the CO/PPO's job. As of April, 1986, the department began testing all cadet candidates prior to their going to the academy; minimum standards have been established for acceptance. At the mid-point of cadet training, six weeks, the cadets are tested on job-related tasks, to provide an assessment of their progress. In the final two weeks of training, all cadets are again tested on

the job-related tasks. If they do not have acceptable scores, they cannot become permanent correctional officers.

RISK MANAGEMENT. The Department of Corrections has established a Risk Management Program to emphasize loss prevention and safety. The goals of the program are (1) to protect the agency against losses arising out of fire, theft, destruction of property, vehicle accidents and third party liability and (2) to eliminate and prevent injury to employees, offenders and third parties. The program was developed to address the regulations established by the Office of Public Affairs State Risk Management Program and to effectively manage the agency's Workers' Compensation and Occupational Safety and Health Programs.

The department's Occupational Safety and Health Program is a component of the agency's risk management system. The program's foremost goal is the prevention of job-related accidents, diseases, and illnessess through the establishment and enforcement of a system-wide safety and health standards program, hazards identification program, and relevant safety training. When an employee is injured due to a work-related accident or becomes sick as a direct result of his employment with the department, his medical treatment will be paid by the department's workers' compensation insurance carrier.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. The department initiated its Employee Assistance Program in FY 87. The approach taken by our EAP is broad in scope, endeavoring to provide confidential assistance with a variety of employee problems ranging from chemical dependency to emotional and family problems to legal and financial difficulties. All employees are encouraged to use EAP services whenever the need arises.

The EAP is essentially a program of self-referral. Participation is optional. Additionally, the program is designed to assist supervisors who are dealing with troubled employees. The EAP is an assessment and referral resource that helps an employee to make contact with service providers in the community. EAP is also for family members of the department's employees.

Employee assistance programs have been expanding in our country since the end of World War II. The reason for this is that these programs are cost-effective in the long run. Corporations and agencies have discovered that providing employees with assistance for their personal problems leads to reduction of turnover and absenteeism. Equally important is the increased productivity from employees due to their increased sense of well-being, job satisfaction, elevated morale, and renewed commitment.

ANNUAL EVENTS

PRISONERS' RUN AGAINST CHILD ABUSE. The Prisoners' Run Against Child Abuse took place in November, 1986. This is an annual event in which the Oklahoma Department of Corrections inmates and staff solicit pledges and run to raise money. The 1986 Prisoners' Run raised over $30,000. Oklahoma City area units donated their share to the Genesis Project in Edmond. For the first time, facilities throughout the state chose a local recipient in their area to receive donations.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN. On May 13, 1987 Department of Corrections staff, throughout the state, participated in this event to raise funds for the Special Olympics. Law enforcement agencies statewide participated

in the Run. Larry Meachum, Director of the Department of Corrections, was the first runner for the Oklahoma city area leg of the race which began at the State Capitol. Each correctional facility had local runs for their correctional staff. A total of over $20,000 was collected and contributed to the Special Olympics.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PICNIC. The annual employee picnic and awards ceremony was held June 13, 1987, at the George Nigh Development Center in Taft, Oklahoma. There were plenty of activities and the following employees were named "employee of the year" for their division. Raymond Richmond deserves special recognition for being named the Department of Corrections Correctional Officer of the Year.

DIVISION I
John Crawford.....Correctional Officer of the Year
Danny Nace.....Employee of the Year

DIVISION II
John Mabry.....Employee of the Year
Robert Cross.....Correctional Officer of the Year

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Paul Kirkpatrick.....Correctional Officer of the Year
Leslie Shilling.....Employee of the Year

DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
Raymond Richmond.....Correctional Officer of the Year
Michael Dunkle.....Employee of the Year

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Kent Willoughby

DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
Pete Doughty

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
Nola Bryen

DIVISION OF SECURITY
Larry Bennett

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
Deloris Ramsey

APPENDIX

COST OF INCARCERATION PER INMATE FOR FY 87 (1)

OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS (8)		66,514,469
PRO RATA SHARE OF THE DIVISION OF PROGRAMS & SERVICES (2)		1,796,607
PRO RATA SHARE OF SECURITY & INTERNAL AFFAIRS (2)		826,284
PRO RATA SHARE OF HEALTH SERVICES (3)		6,983,152
PRO RATA SHARE OF COMPUTER SERVICES (4)		916,141
PRO RATA SHARE OF ADMINISTRATION (4)		6,904,135
TOTAL COST		83,940,788
TOTAL COST FROM GENERAL REVENUE (TOTAL COST TO TAXPAYER FY 87)(7)		83,070,761
TOTAL COST FROM DOC REVOLVING FUNDS (5)		714,807
	JURISDICTIONAL	AT FACILITY
AVERAGE WEEKLY POPULATION OF INMATE FOR FY 87 (6)	7,249	7,046
COST TO THE TAXPAYER PER INMATE FOR FY 87	11,460	11,790
TOTAL OVERALL COST PER INMATE FOR FY 87	11,580	11,913

COST OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT PER RESIDENT FOR FY 87 (1)

OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS		8,365,051
PRO RATA SHARE OF THE DIVISION OF PROGRAMS & SERVICES (2)		295,912
PRO RATA SHARE OF SECURITY & INTERNAL AFFAIRS (2)		136,094
PRO RATA SHARE OF HEALTH SERVICES (3)		775,906
PRO RATA SHARE OF COMPUTER SERVICES (4)		305,380
PRO RATA SHARE OF ADMINISTRATION (4)		2,301,378
TOTAL COST		12,179,721
TOTAL COST FROM GENERAL REVENUE (TOTAL COST TO TAXPAYER FY 87)(7)		10,617,244
TOTAL COST FROM DOC REVOLVING FUNDS		1,540,747
	JURISDICTIONAL	AT FACILITY
AVERAGE WEEKLY POPULATION OF RESIDENT FOR FY 87 (6)	1,149	684
COST TO THE TAXPAYER PER RESIDENT FOR FY 87	9,240	15,522
TOTAL OVERALL COST PER RESIDENT FOR FY 87	10,600	17,807

COST OF PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES PER CLIENT FOR FY 87 (1)

OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION OF PROBATION & PAROLE	9,569,898
PRO RATA SHARE OF THE DIVISION OF PROGRAMS & SERVICES (2)	21,137
PRO RATA SHARE OF SECURITY & INTERNAL AFFAIRS (2)	9,721
PRO RATA SHARE OF COMPUTER SERVICES (4)	305,380
PRO RATA SHARE OF ADMINISTRATION (4)	2,301,378
TOTAL COST -	12,207,514
TOTAL COST FROM GENERAL REVENUE (TOTAL COST TO TAXPAYER FY 87)(7)	10,917,753
TOTAL COST FROM DOC REVOVING FUNDS (5)	1,288,209
AVERAGE WEEKLY POPULATION OF CLIENT FY 87 (6)	25,923
COST TO THE TAXPAYER PER CLIENT FY 87	421
TOTAL OVERALL COST PER CLIENT FY 87	471

1. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON ACTUAL EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 1, 1986 TO JUNE 30, 1987. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND OKLAHOMA STATE INDUSTRIES ARE NOT INCLUDED.
2. THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE DIVISION OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES AND SECURITY & INTERNAL, WERE PRORATED, BASED ON THE PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, 85% FOR INSTITUTIONS, 14% FOR CTCS, AND 1% FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE.
3. HEALTH SERVICES WERE PRORATED 90% FOR INSTITUTIONS AND 10% FOR CTCS.
4. THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COMPUTER SERVICES WERE PRORATED 60% FOR INSTITUTIONS, 20% FOR CTCS, AND 20% FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE.
5. REVOLVING FUNDS ARE THOSE GENERATED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AT NO COST TO THE TAXPAYER.
6. BASED ON PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT'S WEEKLY AVERAGE INMATE COUNT. PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENTS INCLUDE ALL PROBATION, PAROLE, INTERSTATE PROBATION, INTERSTATE PAROLE, DEFERRED PROSECUTION CLIENTS, AND HOUSE ARRESTS CLIENTS AT FACILITIES.
7. GENERAL FUNDS INCLUDES 565 PENSION FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE.
8. COST FOR DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS INCLUDES ABE GRANT, LIBRARY GRANT, AND RODEO AND SPECIAL EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND FUNDING FOR THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR FY 87

EXPENDITURES	TOTAL DEPARTMENT	DIVISION I	DIVISION II	PROBATION AND PAROLE	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	PROGRAM SERVICES	ADMIN	HEALTH SERVICES	INDUSTRIES
Personal Services	81,798,098	23,852,367	26,711,225	8,456,885	6,214,359	1,793,969	6,661,597	6,432,385	1,675,311
Operating Expenses	34,429,991	6,856,048	9,071,544	1,113,013	2,150,692	342,971	7,344,295	1,326,673	6,224,755
TOTAL	116,228,089	30,708,415	35,782,769	9,569,898	8,365,051	2,136,940	14,005,892	7,759,058	7,900,066
FUNDS									
General Revenue	97,287,783	27,878,820	32,515,294	7,375,068	6,250,783	1,821,460	13,519,978	7,078,239	848,141
200 Revolving Fund	3,527,913	208,895	280,375	1,213,030	1,465,568		348,828	11,217	
280 Ind. Rev. Fund	7,045,025						15,850		7,029,175
281 Ind. Rev. Fund	22,750								22,750
410 Federal Grants	140,119					140,119			
430 Federal Grants	38,383					18,261	20,122		
565 Pension Systems	8,166,116	2,620,700	2,987,100	981,800	648,800	157,100	101,114	669,602	
TOTAL	116,228,089	30,708,415	35,782,769	9,569,898	8,365,051	2,136,940	14,005,892	7,759,058	7,900,066

Division I includes Ouachita CC, OSP, OSR, Jackie Brannon CC, Mabel Bassett CC, and Rodeo and special events.
Division II includes Mack Alford CC, McLeod CC, LARC, Joseph Harp CC, Connor CC, John Lilley CC, and Jess Dunn CC.
Program Services Division includes Federal Grants also.
Administration includes Computer Services and Security & Internal Affairs.
Industries include Agriculture and Manufacturing.

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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1988 ANNUAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to present the Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. This documents provides an overview of the agency organization as well as information about a number of significant issues, events and activities of our agency during the year.

We are committed to our mission: to protect the public, protect the employees and to protect the offenders. Each employee contributes to the accomplishment of the mission and this report outlines our efforts during fiscal year 1988.

5-22-89

Gary D. Maynard
Director

MISSION

The mission of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is :

(1) To protect the public.
(2) To protect the employees.
(3) To protect the offenders.

This mission is accomplished through the development of more specific goals by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. These goals elaborate on the basic elements of the mission and include provision of appropriate, secure confinement and supervision of offenders for the duration of their sentences; provision of opportunities for personal growth, career development, and training for employees; provision of constitutional conditions of confinement; and provision of programs and services to the offender population which promote opportunity to develop skills as well as more responsible behaviors.

Employees participate in the development of the goals and objectives established to carry out the department's mission, and these are reviewed annually.

MAJOR ISSUES OF FISCAL YEAR 1988

NEW DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Board of Corrections selected interim director Gary Maynard as the director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Mr. Maynard was approved by the Oklahoma State Senate on February 8, 1988. On July 27, 1987 Larry Meachum announced he had accepted the position of Commissioner of Corrections in Connecticut. In August the Oklahoma Board of Corrections held a special meeting to announce the guidelines for the search for a new director. Applications were accepted through October 31, 1987; 48 applications were received. On December 7, 1987 a special Board of Corrections meeting was held to interview the three finalists.

OVERCROWDING

Oklahoma faces the same prison crowding problem as most other states. With a larger portion of the population in the crime-prone age group and with harsher penalties being given for many crimes, the prison population has outgrown prison capacity. There are only three ways to solve this problem: send fewer people to prison, let more people out of prison sooner, or build more prisons. Currently the number of people sent to prison is reduced by deferred and suspended sentences and by some use of community service sentencing, restitution and fines. Offenders are let out of prison early through paroles, commutations, and most notably, the emergency time credits, or "cap" law. Prison capacity has been increased by building new facilities and by acquiring existing facilities previously used for other purposes. There are problems with all these efforts. Too many deferred and suspended sentences lead to accusations that there is no accountability in the criminal justice system, no certainty of punishment. Too many early releases produce complaints that there is no "truth in sentencing." Finally, construction is an expensive alternative and facilities built for other purposes can make offender management difficult and dangerous.

Overcrowding in the state's prison system was exacerbated by the May riot at the Mack Alford Correctional Center at Stringtown. The most critical bed space shortage is in medium security, and space for 265 medium security beds was destroyed in the fires set by inmates during the riot.

Governor Bellmon called for a special session of the Legislature to be held in August, 1988, to focus exclusively on the prison problem.

BUDGET

The primary cost concerns for the Department of Corrections are salaries for staff to supervise inmates and clients and to provide housing and food for inmates. Although the Fiscal Year 1988 appropriation was higher than the Fiscal Year 1987 appropriation, the amount of new money available was less than it appeared due to the carry over into Fiscal Year 1987 of unspent Fiscal Year 1986 funds. In addition, the department's funding level was based on a projection that the average inmate population at-facilities for

Fiscal Year 1988 would be 8,100 inmates, while the actual average population at-facilities was 8,643 inmates.

RIOT AT MACK ALFORD CORRECTIONAL CENTER

At approximately midnight on May 13, 1988 two inmates took a correctional officer hostage at knife point. Attempts were made to negotiate with the inmates with negative results. The inmates dressed the hostage in an inmate's white uniform and moved him to the East Building, where they were joined by about 15 other inmates.

From this point on the incident continued to escalate into a serious hostage situation, during which eight correctional employees were taken hostage, and approximately 80 inmates rioted and destroyed over seven million dollars worth of state property.

The uprising was finally terminated during the late morning hours of Monday, May 16th, when the ten main participants in the hostage taking and destruction of property released the last two hostages and surrendered without incident. An additional 41 inmates, still on the compound, also surrendered without incident.

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF FACILITIES

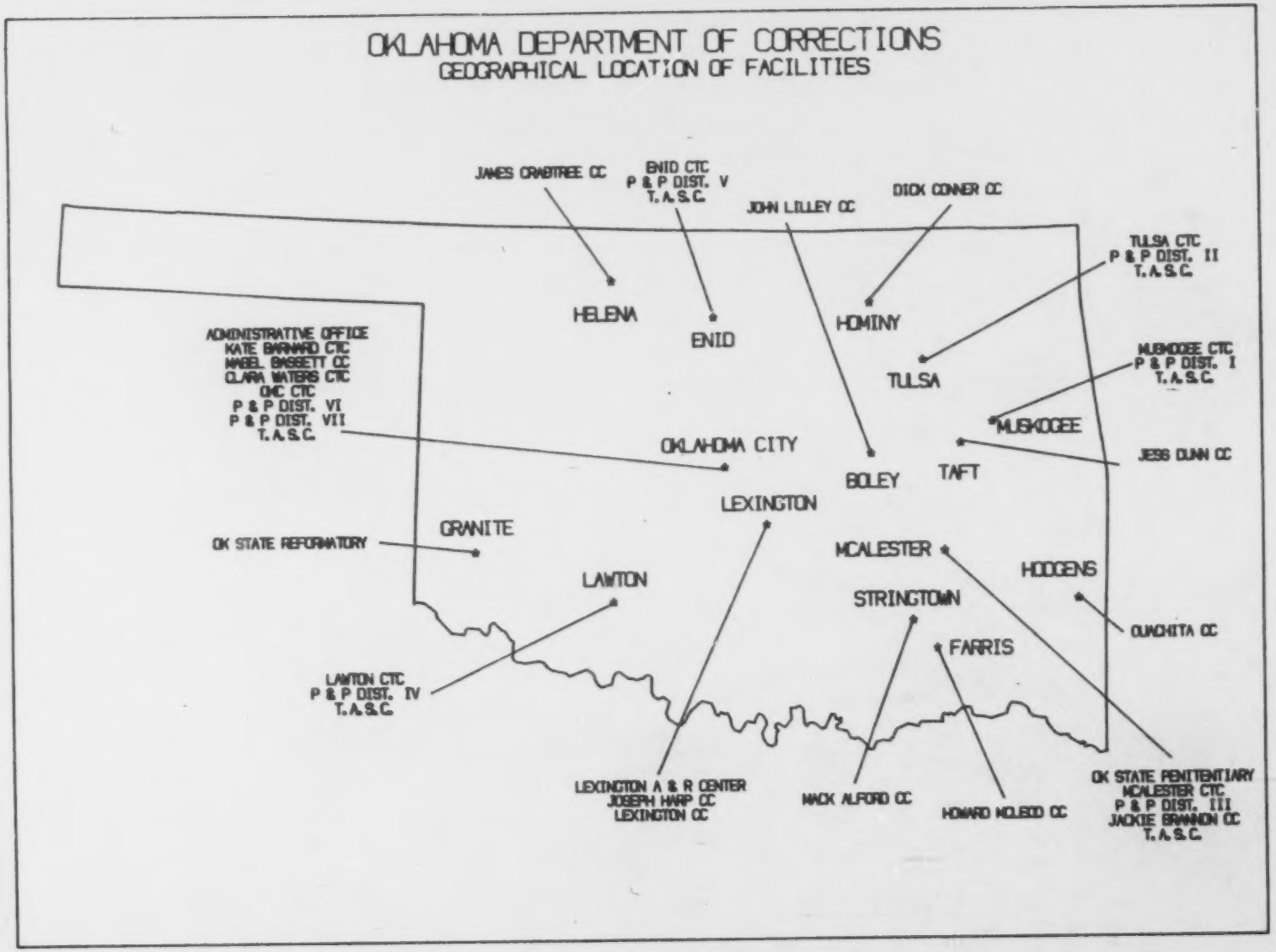
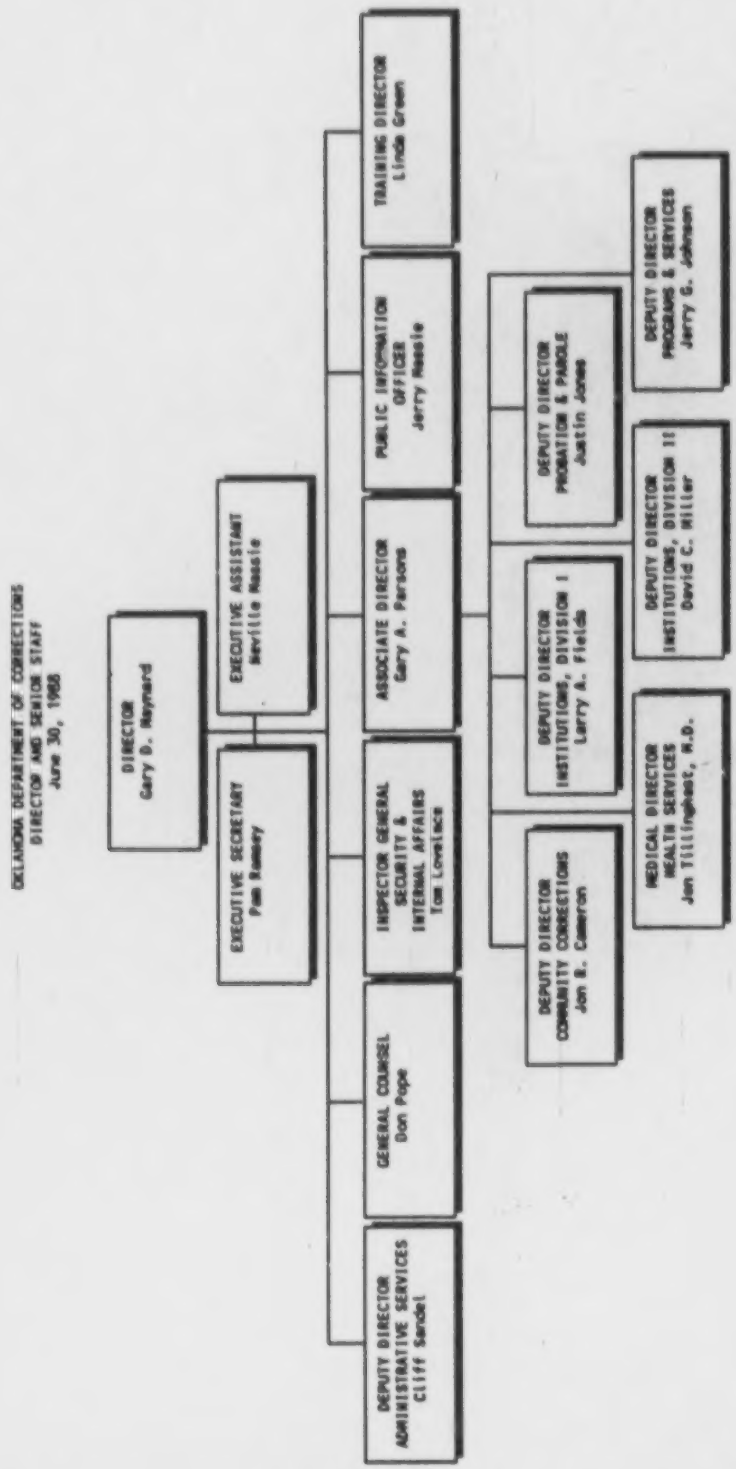


Figure 1

Figure 2


OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DIRECTOR AND SENIOR STAFF
June 30, 1988
DIRECTOR
Gary D. Maynard
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
Neville Massie
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Pam Ramsey
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Gary A. Parsons
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
Jerry Massie
TRAINING DIRECTOR
Linda Green
DEPUTY DIRECTOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Cliff Sandel
GENERAL COUNSEL
Don Pope
INSPECTOR GENERAL SECURITY & INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Tom Lovelace
DEPUTY DIRECTOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Jon E. Cameron
DEPUTY DIRECTOR INSTITUTIONS, DIVISION I
Larry A. Fields
MEDICAL DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES
Jon Tillinghast, M.D.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR INSTITUTIONS, DIVISION II
David C. Miller
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PROBATION & PAROLE
Justin Jones
DEPUTY DIRECTOR PROGRAMS & SERVICES
Jerry G. Johnson

DIRECTORY OF BOARD AND UNIT STAFF

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

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Allen E. Barrow, Jr., Vice-President
William E. Beckman, Secretary
Peggy Bauman, Member
Leroy Kirk, Member
Earnest Hoberecht, Member
Gregory Hall, Member

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Gary D. Maynard, Director
Neville Massie, Executive Assistant to the Director
Don Pope, General Counsel
Jerry Massie, Public Information Officer

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Gary A. Parsons, Associate Director
Dick Davis, Administrator of Agricultural Production
Max Newberry, Administrator of Industrial Production

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Steven Davis, Ph.D., Administrator of Planning and Research
Joy Hadwiger, Administrator of Human Resources
James West, Administrator of Information Services
John Kanoski, Administrator of Construction and Maintenance

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Jerry Johnson, Deputy Director
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Larry A. Fields, Deputy Director, Division I Institutions
David C. Miller, Deputy Director, Division II Institutions

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Jon R. Cameron, Deputy Director

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Justin Jones, Deputy Director

SECURITY AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Tom Lovelace, Inspector General

HEALTH SERVICES

Jon Tillinghast, M.D., Medical Director

TRAINING

Linda Green, Training Director

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	FACILITY WARDEN/SUPERVISOR/ SUPERINTENDENT 06/30/88
DIVISION I INSTITUTIONS		
Larry A. Fields, Deputy Director		
Oklahoma State Penitentiary	McAlester	James Saffle
Jackie E. Brannon Correctional Center	McAlester	Sonny Scott
Ouachita Correctional Center	Hodgen	Bill Yeager
Oklahoma State Reformatory	Granite	Steve Hargett
Oklahoma State Reformatory (Trusty)	Granite	Steve Hargett
Dick Conner Correctional Center	Hominy	Ronald Champion
James Crabtree Correctional Center	Helena	Mike Parsons
DIVISION II INSTITUTIONS		
David C. Miller, Deputy Director		
Mack Alford Correctional Center	Stringtown	Ted Wallman
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center	Oklahoma City	Mary Livers
Howard McLeod Correctional Center	Farris	Earl Allen
Lexington Assessment and Reception Center	Lexington	Dr Stephen Kaiser
Lexington Correctional Center	Lexington	Dr Stephen Kaiser
Lexington Correctional Center (Trusty)	Lexington	Dr Stephen Kaiser
Joseph Harp Correctional Center	Lexington	Jack Cowley
Jess Dunn Correctional Center	Taft	R. Michael Cody
John H. Lilley Correctional Center	Boley	Howard Ray
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS		
Jon R. Cameron, Deputy Director		
Clara Waters Community Treatment Center	Oklahoma City	Richard Morton
Kate Barnard Community Treatment Center	Oklahoma City	Sue Frank
Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center	Oklahoma City	L.L. Young
Muskogee Community Treatment Center	Muskogee	John Middleton
McAlester Community Treatment Center	McAlester	Willie Higgins
Enid Community Treatment Center	Enid	Marc Norvell
Tulsa Community Treatment Center	Tulsa	Richard Hudley
Lawton Community Treatment Center	Lawton	Dennis Cunningham

DIRECTORY

YEAR OPENED	SECURITY LEVEL	SEX OF OFFENDERS	TYPE OF HOUSING	OPERATING CAPACITY	06/30/88 COUNT	CORRECTIONAL STAFF 06/30/88	TOTAL STAFF 06/30/88
1908	Max	M	Cells	555	924	260	339
1985	Min	M	Dorms	230	331	46	111
1970	Min	M	R/D (1)	410	456	49	109
1910	Med	M	Cells	398	537	112	203
1983	Min	M	Rooms	136	166	(2)	(2)
1983	Med	M	Cells	720	831	107	194
1982	Med/Min	M	Dorms	375	508	87	155
1955	Med	M	C/D (1)	227	336	87	163
1979	Min-Max	F	C/D	269	312	52	109
1961	Min	M	R/D	410	478	55	120
1978	Max	M/F	Cells	300	293	154	243
1978	Med	M	Cells	460	580	(3)	(3)
1983	Min	M	Rooms	136	160	(3)	(3)
1978	Med	M	Cells	720	843	122	210
1980	Min/Comm	M/F	R/D	799	659	60	135
1983	Min	M	Dorms	500	514	50	113.5
1978	Comm	M/F	Rooms	104	124	14	26
1977	Comm	M	Rooms	96	89	15	29
1970	Comm	M	Rooms	125	151	17	29
1974	Comm	M	Rooms	45	65	15	27
1978	Comm	M	Rooms	100	132	17	28
1974	Comm	M	Rooms	54	44	13	27
1977	Comm	M/F	Rooms	134	141	16	30
1973	Comm	M	Rooms	75	98	15	27

(1) R/D = rooms and dorms; C/D = cells and dorms
(2) Included in total for main institution
(3) Included in total for A & R Center
(4) Includes House Arrest and Pre-parole counts

PROBATION AND PAROLE DIRECTORY

Justin Jones, Deputy Director
(June 30,1988)

DISTRICT I OFFICE

Rita Andrews, District Supervisor
201 Court Street, Suite 501, Muskogee, OK 74401; (918) 683-0243
Counties Served: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Sequoyah, Wagoner, and Washington
Suboffices: Miami, Bartlesville, Wagoner, Sapulpa, Pryor, Sallisaw, Shawnee, Okmulgee, Tahlequah, Pawhuska, and Claremore

DISTRICT II OFFICE

Bill McCollum, District Supervisor
440 South Houston, Seventh Floor, Tulsa, OK 74127; (918) 581-2931
Counties Served: Tulsa and Pawnee
Suboffice: Pawnee

DISTRICT III OFFICE

Ronald Hartwick, District Supervisor
900 North West Street, McAlester, OK 74502; (918) 423-1668
Counties Served: Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, Leflore, Love, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Murray, Pittsburg, Pontotoc
Suboffices: Atoka, Idabel, Hugo, Madill, Ada, Durant, Wewoka, Ardmore, and Poteau

DISTRICT IV OFFICE

Robert Dibble, District Supervisor
415 S. 11th, Lawton, OK 73502; (405) 248-1444
Counties Served: Caddo, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, McClain, Stephens, Tillman, Washita
Suboffices: Duncan, Altus, Norman, Chickasha, Hobart, and Pauls Valley

DISTRICT V OFFICE

David Hargrove, District Supervisor
808 West Maine Street, Enid, OK 73701; (405) 237-3396
Counties Served: Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Payne, Roger Mills, Texas, Woodward, and Woods
Suboffices: Stillwater, Ponca City, Guymon, Alva, Kingfisher, Elk City, Mangum, Watonga, Perry, Woodward, Guthrie, and Weatherford

DISTRICT VI OFFICE

Sharon Neumann, District Supervisor
4640 S. May Avenue, Oklahoma City, OK 73119; (405) 681-4663
Counties Served: Southern Oklahoma and Canadian

DISTRICT VII OFFICE

Russell Buchner, District Supervisor
4545 N. Lincoln, Suite 283, Oklahoma City, OK 73105; (405) 528-8570
County Served: Northern Oklahoma

POPULATION OVERVIEW

TOTAL SYSTEM POPULATION

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC) offender population is a combination of various subgroups. The "jurisdictional" or "total system" population consists of all offenders charged to the jurisdiction of ODOC including those not residing within a facility. As of June 30, 1988, the total system population was 34,216 offenders. Only 29.6% of ODOC's total population was inmates; the remaining 70.4% were assigned to either probation or parole (Figure 3).

A snapshot view of the inmate population, by crime types, for June 30, 1988, is shown in Figure 4. At that time, approximately 59 percent of the offenders were incarcerated for non-violent controlling offenses, and 41 percent for violent offenses. It should be noted that a non-violent controlling offense may be associated with concurrent or consecutive sentences for violent crimes. The largest crime category was burglary, with 15.4% of the inmates included in this group. Burglary was followed, in decending order, by robbery, other violent crimes, larceny, other non-violent crimes, drug offenses, murder, rape, assault, and DUI.

OFFENDER POPULATION

Offenders assigned to a community treatment center, house arrest, or a minimum, medium or maximum security institution are a part of the "inmate" population. Those categories in which an offender does not reside inside a ODOC operated facility comprise the "out count." This group includes offenders who are escapees, housed in county jails for court appearances, inmates admitted to medical or psychiatric facilities, assigned to halfway houses, or the Treatment Alternatives for Drinking Drivers program. Offenders move in and out of the inmate subgroups as escapees are apprehended, court appearances conclude or medical treatment is completed. Receptions or commitments to and releases from prison also affect the jurisdictional and at-facility counts. Therefore, the count fluctuates daily.

As of June 30, 1988, the inmate population was 10,138 with 78.2% in institutions, 8.3% in community treatment centers, 5.1% on House Arrest, and the remaining 8.4% on the out count (Figure 3).

AT FACILITY POPULATION

Currently, ODOC operates 13 correctional institutions which provide maximum, medium and minimum security supervision. Inmates are provided services and programs to develop effective living skills necessary for adjustment to prison and for their eventual return to the community. In these institutions, approximately ninety three percent (93.2%) of the incarcerated population is male and about seven percent (6.8%) is female (Table 1). The

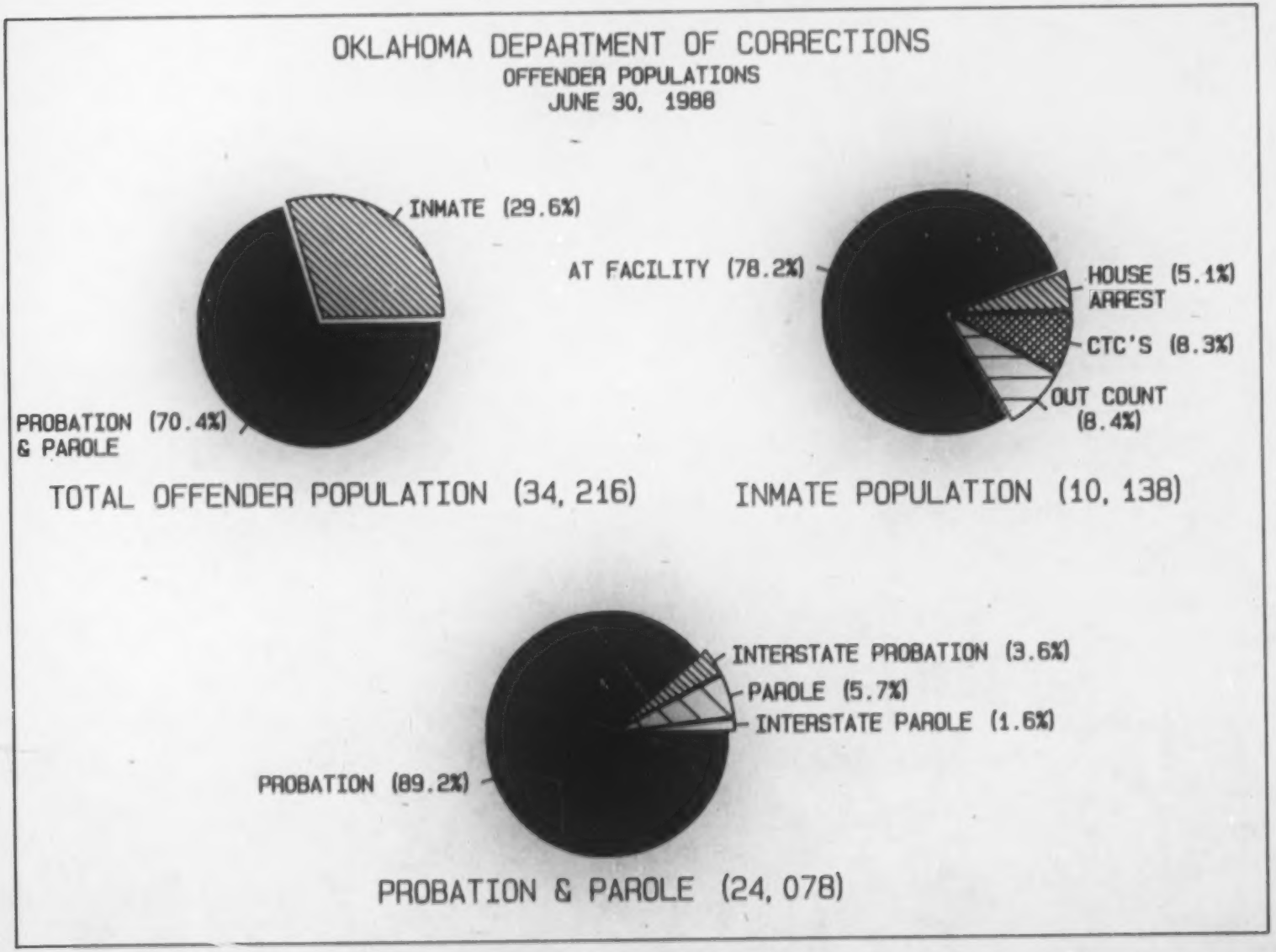

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER POPULATIONS
JUNE 30, 1988
INMATE (29.6%)
PROBATION (70.4%)
& PAROLE
TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION (34, 216)
AT FACILITY (78.2%)
HOUSE ARREST (5.1%)
CTC'S (8.3%)
OUT COUNT (8.4%)
INMATE POPULATION (10, 138)
INTERSTATE PROBATION (3.6%)
PAROLE (5.7%)
INTERSTATE PAROLE (1.6%)
PROBATION (89.2%)
PROBATION & PAROLE (24, 078)

Figure 3

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

SYSTEM POPULATION BY CRIME TYPE
AS OF 6/30/88

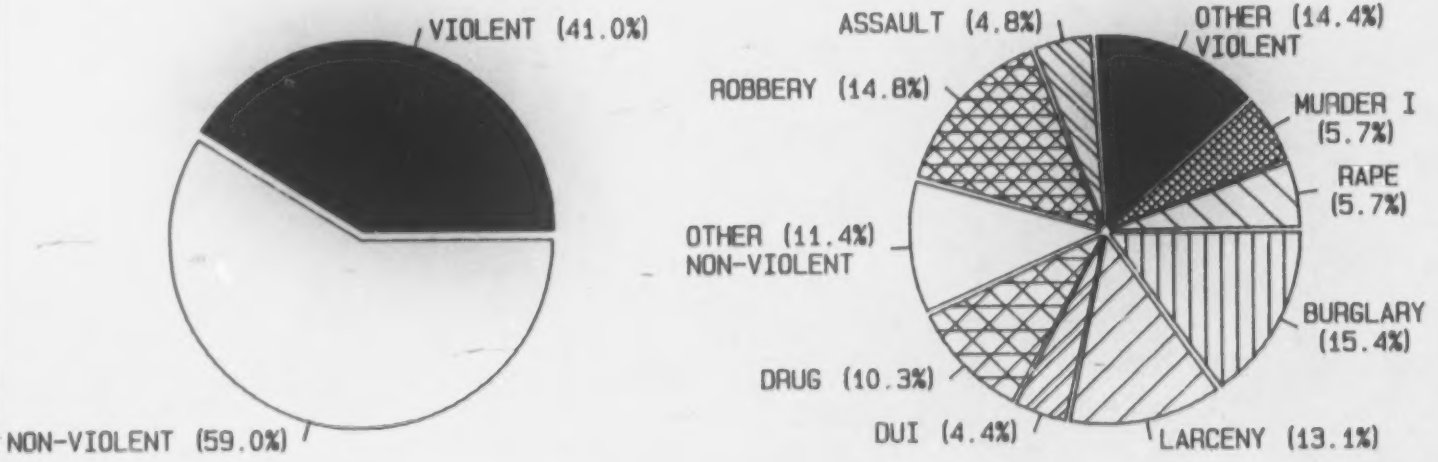


Figure 4

majority of the inmates are white (60.4%). A little more than half of the inmates are incarcerated for non-violent offenses (55.0%).

TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHICS OF POPULATION CONFINED TO MAX/MED/MIN INSTITUTIONS
June 30, 1988

SEX		**RACE**		
Male	93.2%	White		60.4%
Female	6.8%	Black		31.3%
		American Indian		5.8%
		Hispanic		1.8%
		Other		.7%
CRIME TYPE		**AGE**		
Violent	45.0%	Average		31.9
Non-Violent	55.0%	Range		17-77
AVERAGE COST PER INMATE PER YEAR.		$11,702 (approx.)		

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

There are eight community treatment centers (CTC) throughout Oklahoma operated by ODOC. The characteristics of offenders in CTCs are similar to those incarcerated in the higher level security institutions. Yet, offenders assigned to CTCs have a lower proportion of committments for violent crimes (30.3%). Inmates assigned to CTCs were primarily male (90.3%) and white (63.8%) (Table 2).

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHICS OF POPULATION CONFINED TO COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS
June 30, 1988

SEX		**RACE**		
Male	90.3%	White		63.8%
Female	9.7%	Black		29.1%
		American Indian		4.8%
		Hispanic		1.7%
		Other		.6%
CRIME TYPE		**AGE**		
Violent	30.3%	Average		33.2
Non-Violent	69.7%	Range		17-69
AVERAGE COST PER INMATE PER YEAR.		$13,061 (approx.)		

HOUSE ARREST

House Arrest is similar to parole; however, it involves more intensive supervision and monitoring by ODOC. In Oklahoma, inmates on House Arrest are included in the inmate population count. They accounted for 5.1% of this population on June 30, 1988 (Figure 3). House Arrest has been in existence since 1984. Eligibility criteria for placement on House Arrest was revised January 22, 1987.

The result of the change in the criteria was an increased number of successful terminations from House Arrest. The percentage of successful terminations from House Arrest since the change is 79%. The change in criteria also resulted in a reduction in the House Arrest population. The House Arrest count dropped from approximately 1,300 in the Fall of 1986, to 516 on June 30, 1988 (Figure 5). Inmates assigned to the House Arrest program were primarily male (86.9%) and white (67.3%) (Table 3). Their crimes were most likely to be classified as non-violent (91.0%).

TABLE 3: DEMOGRAPHICS OF POPULATION ASSIGNED TO HOUSE ARREST
June 30, 1988

SEX		**RACE**	
Male	86.9%	White	67.3%
Female	13.9%	Black	26.3%
		American Indian	4.1%
		Hispanic	1.4%
		Other	.8%
CRIME TYPE		**AGE**	
Violent	9.0%	Average	33.0
Non-Violent	91.0%	Range	18-71
AVERAGE COST PER INMATE PER YEAR.		$1,200 (approx.)	

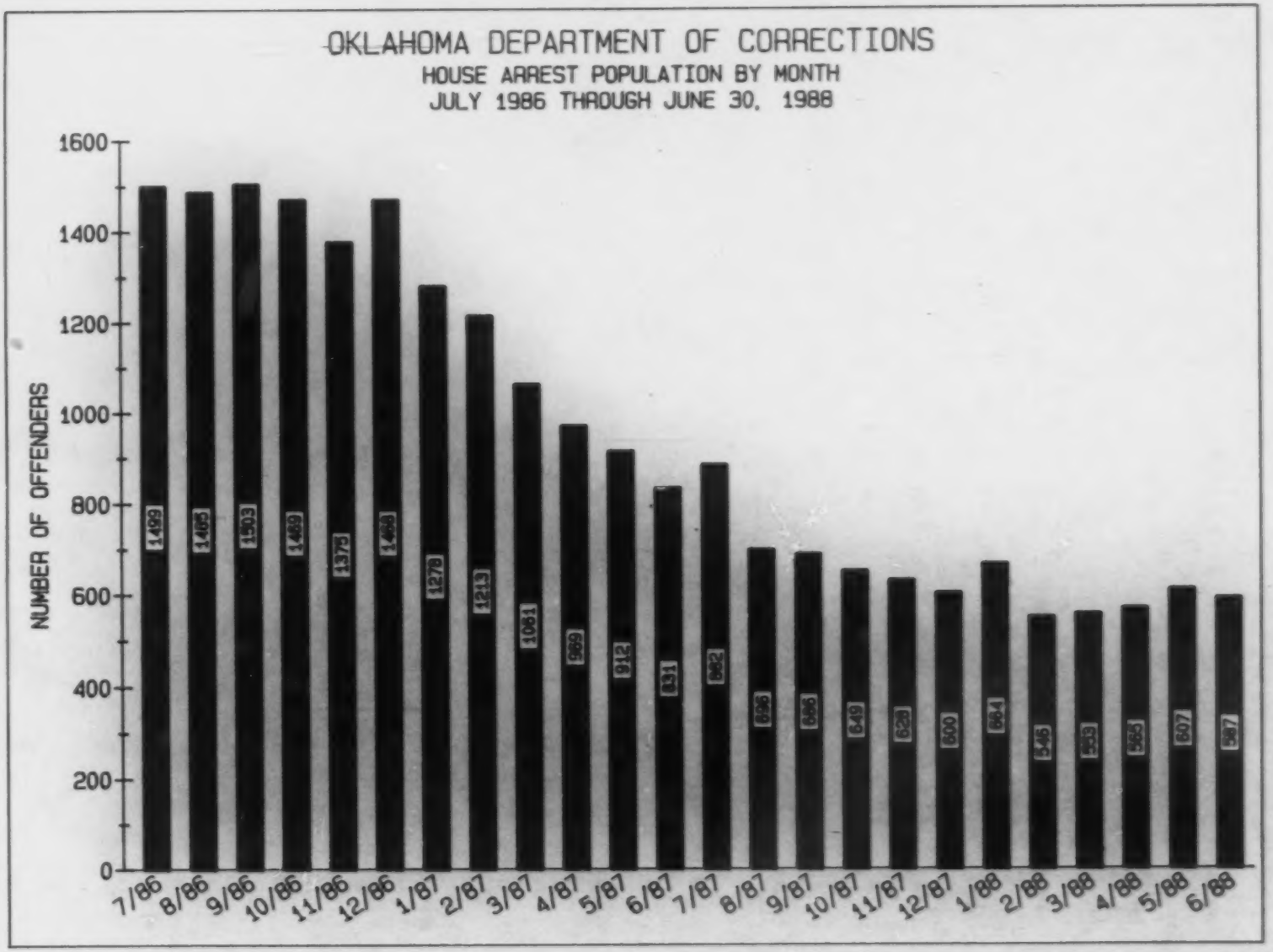

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HOUSE ARREST POPULATION BY MONTH
JULY 1986 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1988
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1499
1485
1503
1469
1378
1468
1278
1213
1061
969
912
831
892
696
686
649
628
600
664
545
563
585
607
587
7/86
8/86
9/86
10/86
11/86
12/86
1/87
2/87
3/87
4/87
5/87
6/87
7/87
8/87
9/87
10/87
11/87
12/87
1/88
2/88
3/88
4/88
5/88
6/88

Figure 5

INFLUENCES ON INMATE POPULATION GROWTH

The size of the incarcerated population, and the ability to house and manage inmates, has become a critical concern. The Oklahoma prison population has been growing rapidly during the last ten years (Figure 6). The prison population is influenced by many factors: increasing crime rates, the ability of law enforcers to detect and apprehend offenders, the ability of the courts to process cases, the lengths of sentences imposed, and the number of offenders released. The number incarcerated can be reduced by wider use of alternatives to incarceration, such as fines, restitution and deferred sentences. However, the use of alternatives to incarceration has not been sufficient to ease the rise in the number of inmates in Oklahoma.

The pressure of inmate population growth arises from several different sources, the most obvious of which is the crime rate. According to Crime in Oklahoma (produced by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation) the total number of index crimes has risen steadily since 1974 (Figure 7). The incarceration rate in Oklahoma has increased every year since 1978, despite downward fluctuations in crime rates during some of these years (Figure 8).

Although crime in general has been increasing, the upsurge in crime during the 1980s in Oklahoma is primarily in the non-violent crime categories; violent crimes are increasing at a less rapid pace than non-violent crimes (Figure 9 and Figure 10). This trend did not continue in 1987; however, Oklahoma experienced a slight decrease in both crime types for that year. Crime rates for selected crime categories are presented in the Appendix.

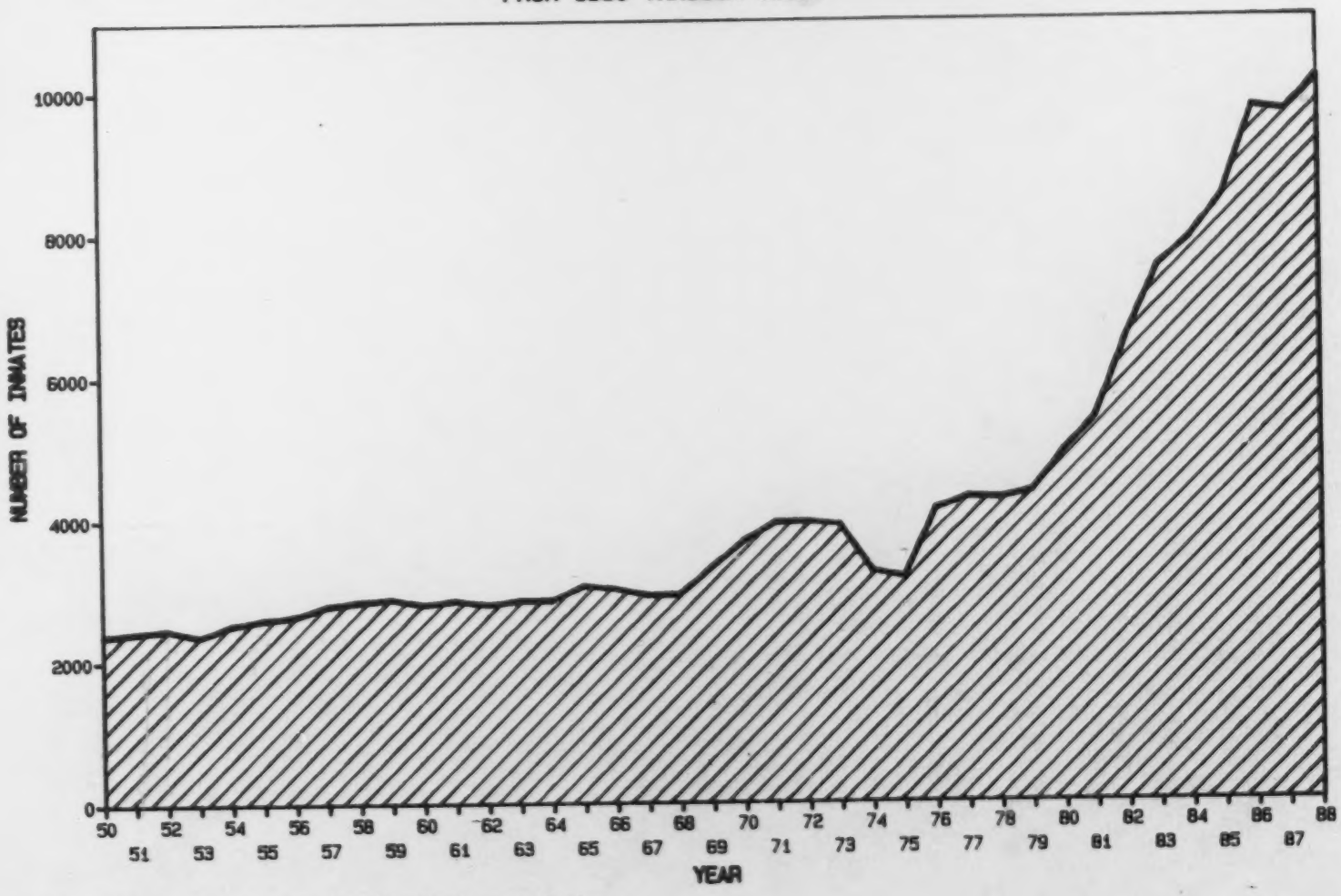
The number of new receptions per year has increased from 4,276 in Fiscal Year 1985 to 5,326 in Fiscal Year 1988. The distribution of offenses for which offenders are committed has varied slightly over the past four years with slight increases or decreases in each of the major crime categories (Figure 11).

With the exceptions of special occurrences of emergency releases or commutation, the Oklahoma correctional system has been receiving more offenders than it releases, which adds to the pressure of correctional system population growth (Figure 12). Commitments exceeded releases in 15 of the 24 months from July, 1986 through June, 1988.

Oklahoma has responded to the problem of inmate growth, in part, by expanding capacity. In 1979, the Conner Correctional Center was completed. In 1980, the Jess Dunn facility was acquired from the Department of Human Services, followed by acquisition of the James Crabtree facility in 1982 and the John Lilley Correctional Center in 1983. Construction of the Lexington Correctional Center trusty building was also completed in 1983. In 1985, the Legislature approved the transfer of another facility at Taft from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Corrections. This permitted relocation of the department's staff training center and increased inmate housing at Jess Dunn Correctional Center. In spite of all these efforts, housing has remained at or above the crowded level.

END OF CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL SYSTEM POPULATION

FROM 1950 THROUGH 1988*



NOTE: VALUE FOR 1988 IS SYSTEM COUNT (10133) FOR 06/26/88

Figure 6

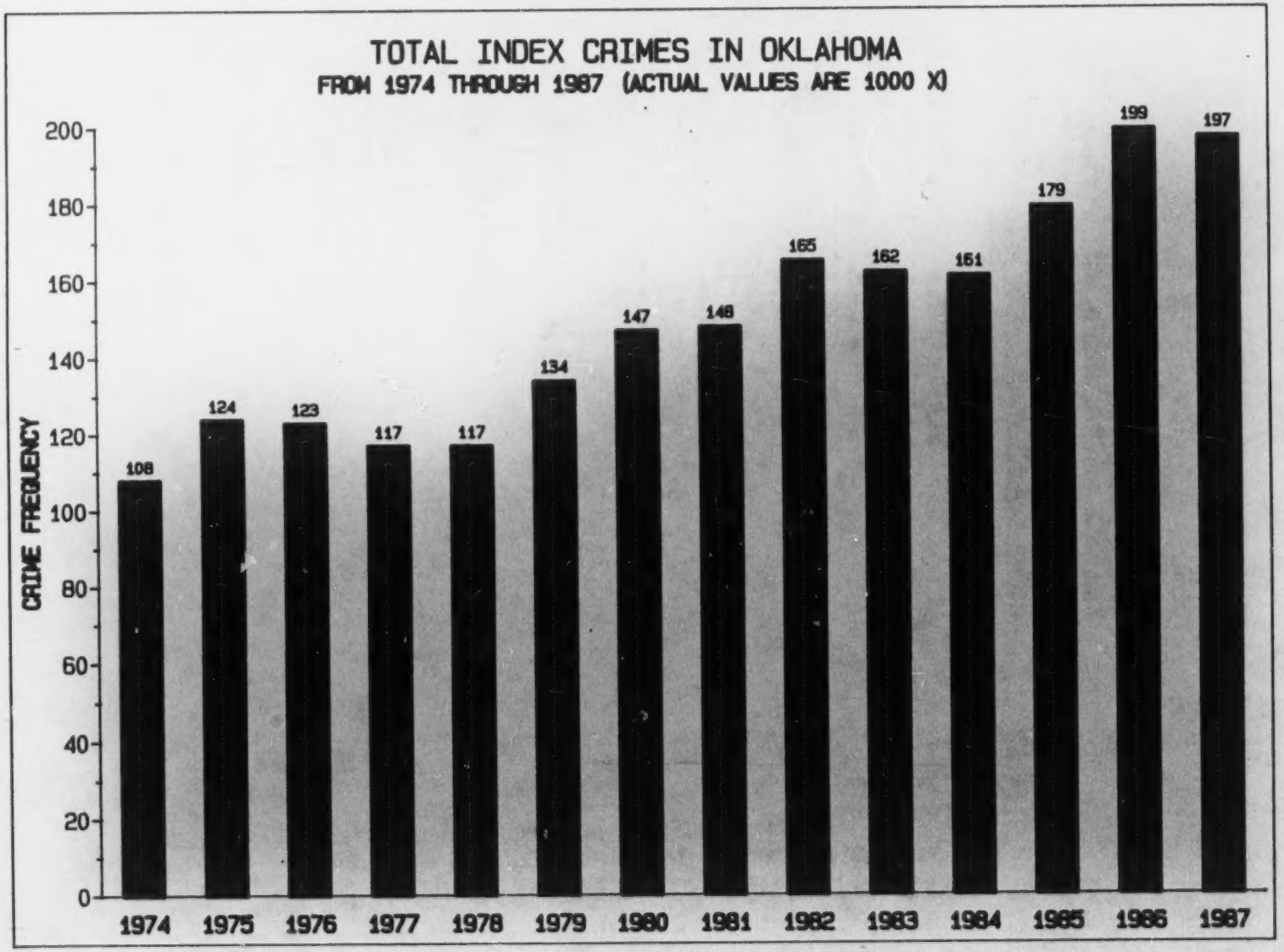

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987 (ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X)
CRIME FREQUENCY
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
108
124
123
117
117
134
147
148
165
162
161
179
199
197
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

Figure 7

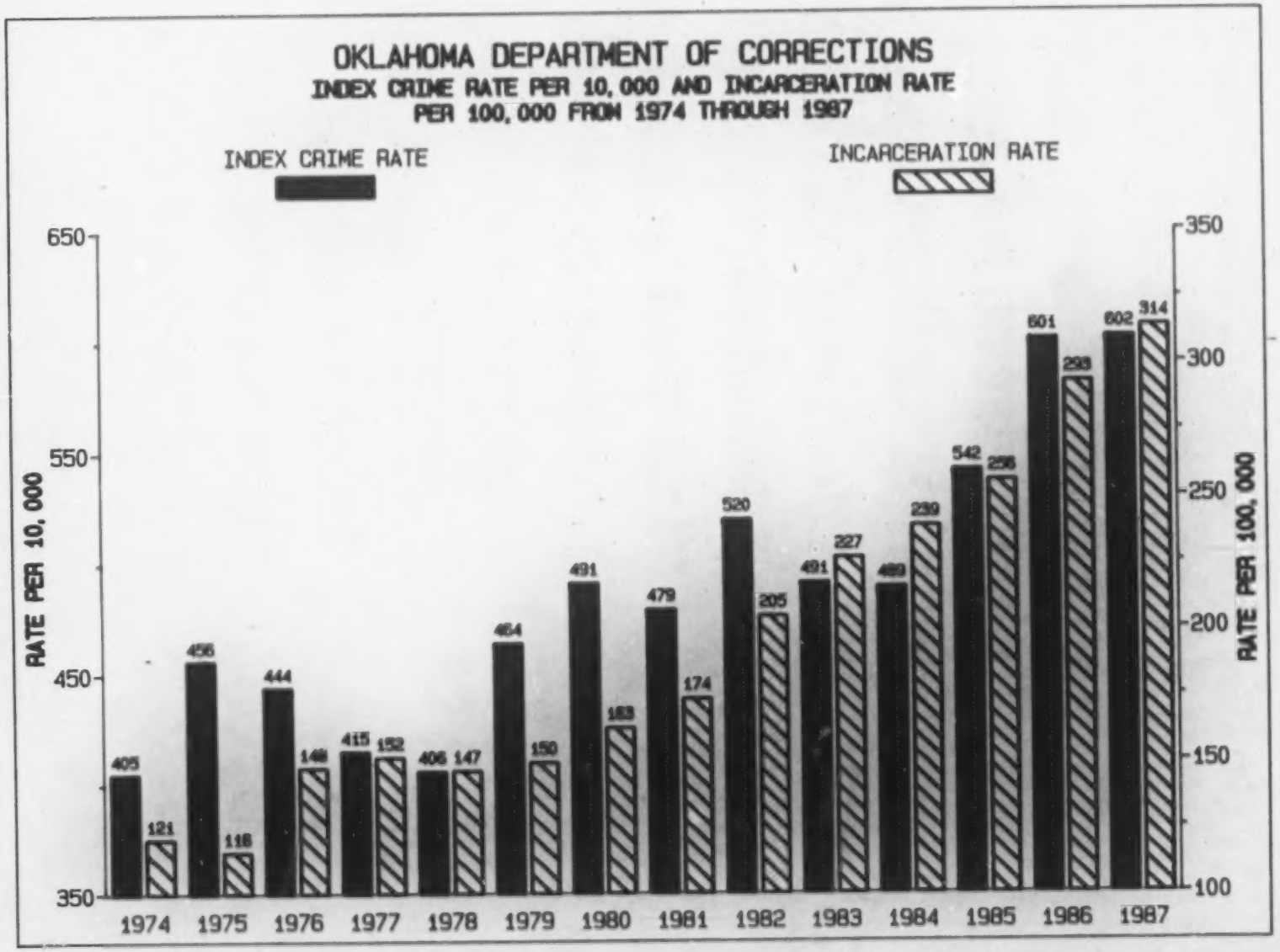
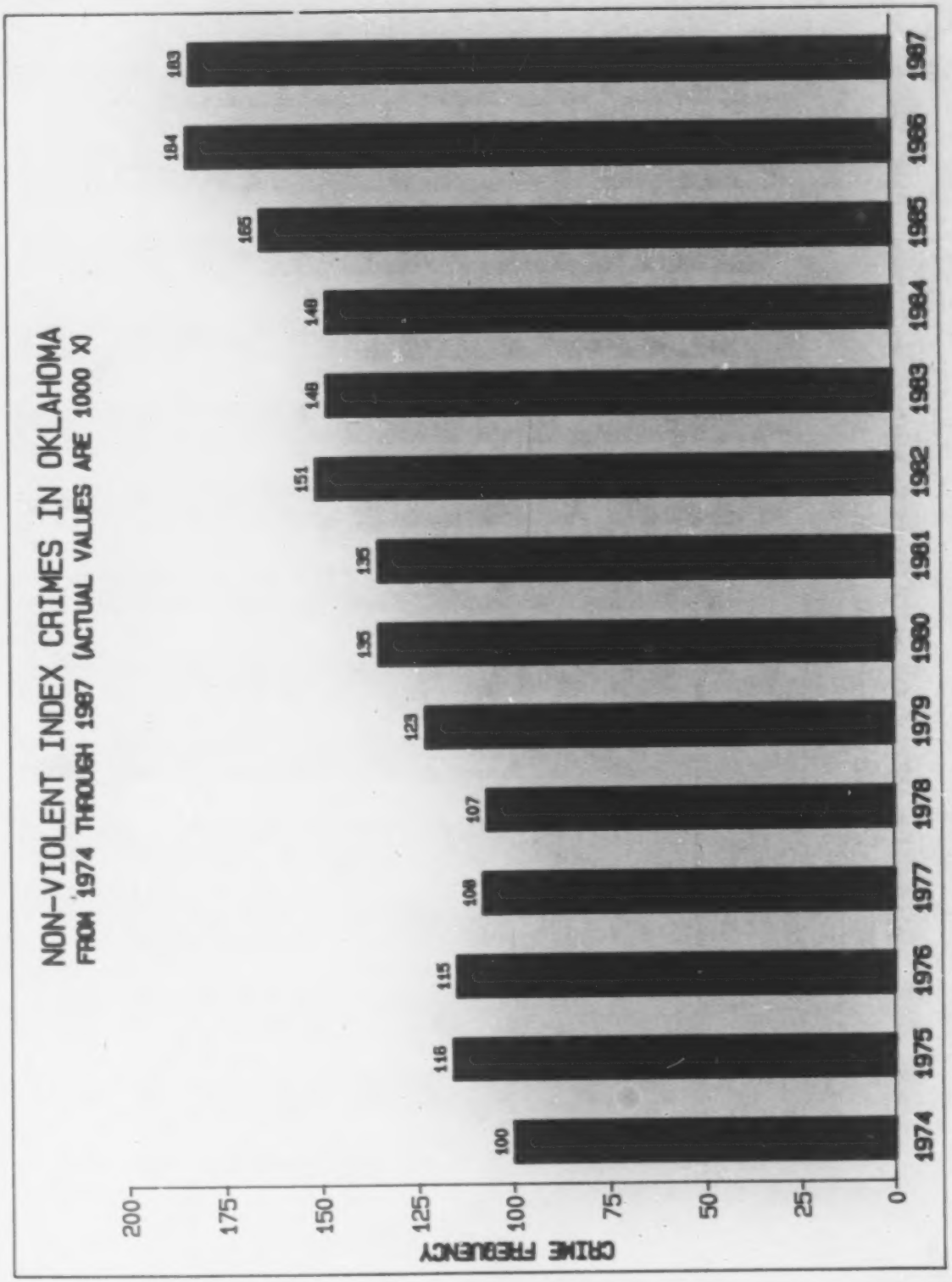

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INDEX CRIME RATE PER 10,000 AND INCARCERATION RATE
PER 100,000 FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
INDEX CRIME RATE
INCARCERATION RATE
RATE PER 10,000
RATE PER 100,000
650
550
450
350
350
300
250
200
150
100
405
121
456
118
444
148
415
152
406
147
464
150
491
183
479
174
520
205
491
227
489
239
542
256
601
298
602
314
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

Figure 8

Figure 9


NON-VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987 (ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X)
CRIME FREQUENCY
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
100
116
115
108
107
123
135
135
151
148
140
165
184
183
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

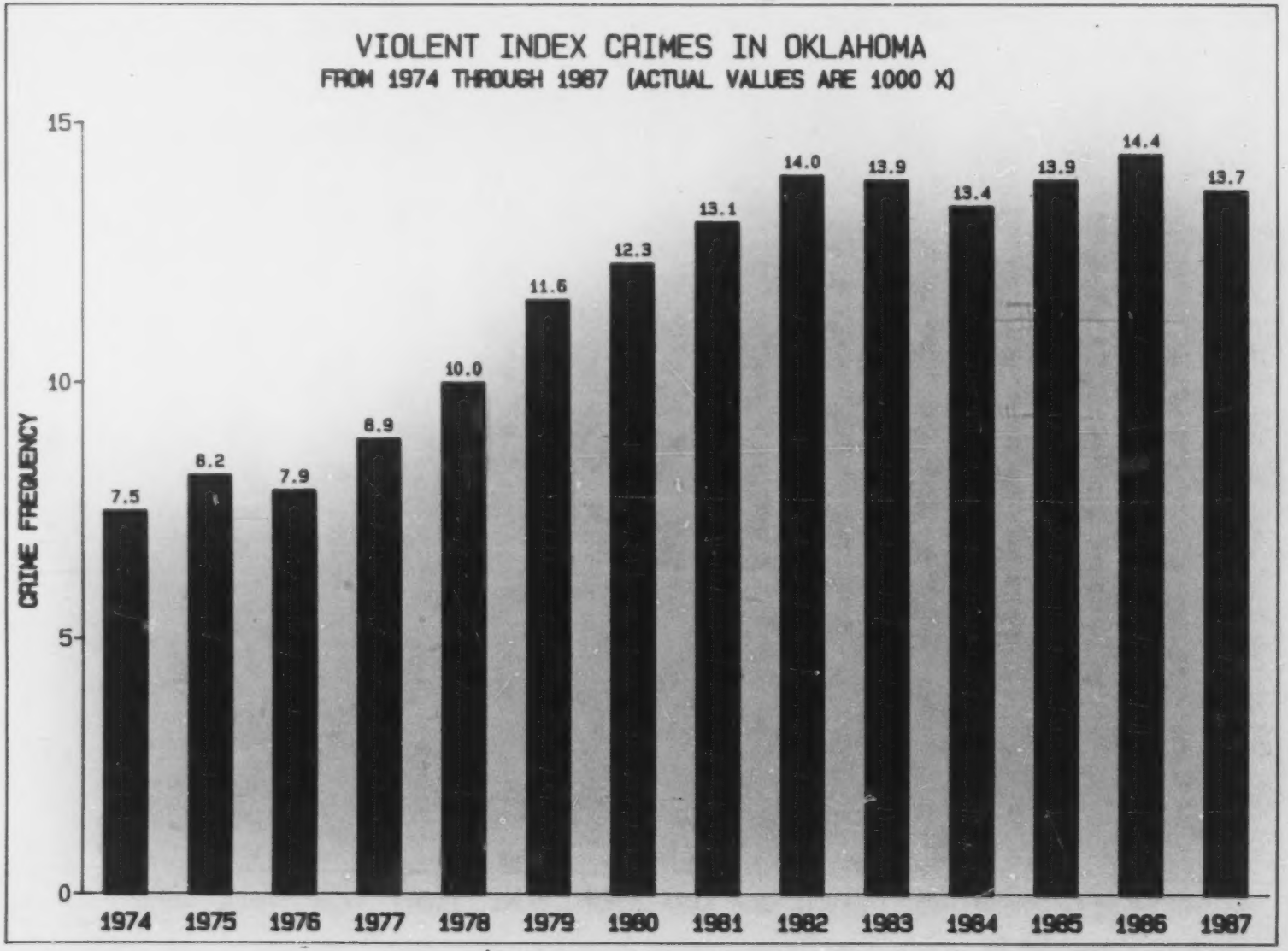

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987 (ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X)
CRIME FREQUENCY
15
10
5
0
7.5
8.2
7.9
8.9
10.0
11.6
12.3
13.1
14.0
13.9
13.4
13.9
14.4
13.7
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

Figure 10

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RECEPTIONS BY CRIME CATEGORIES
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985, 1986, 1987 AND 1988

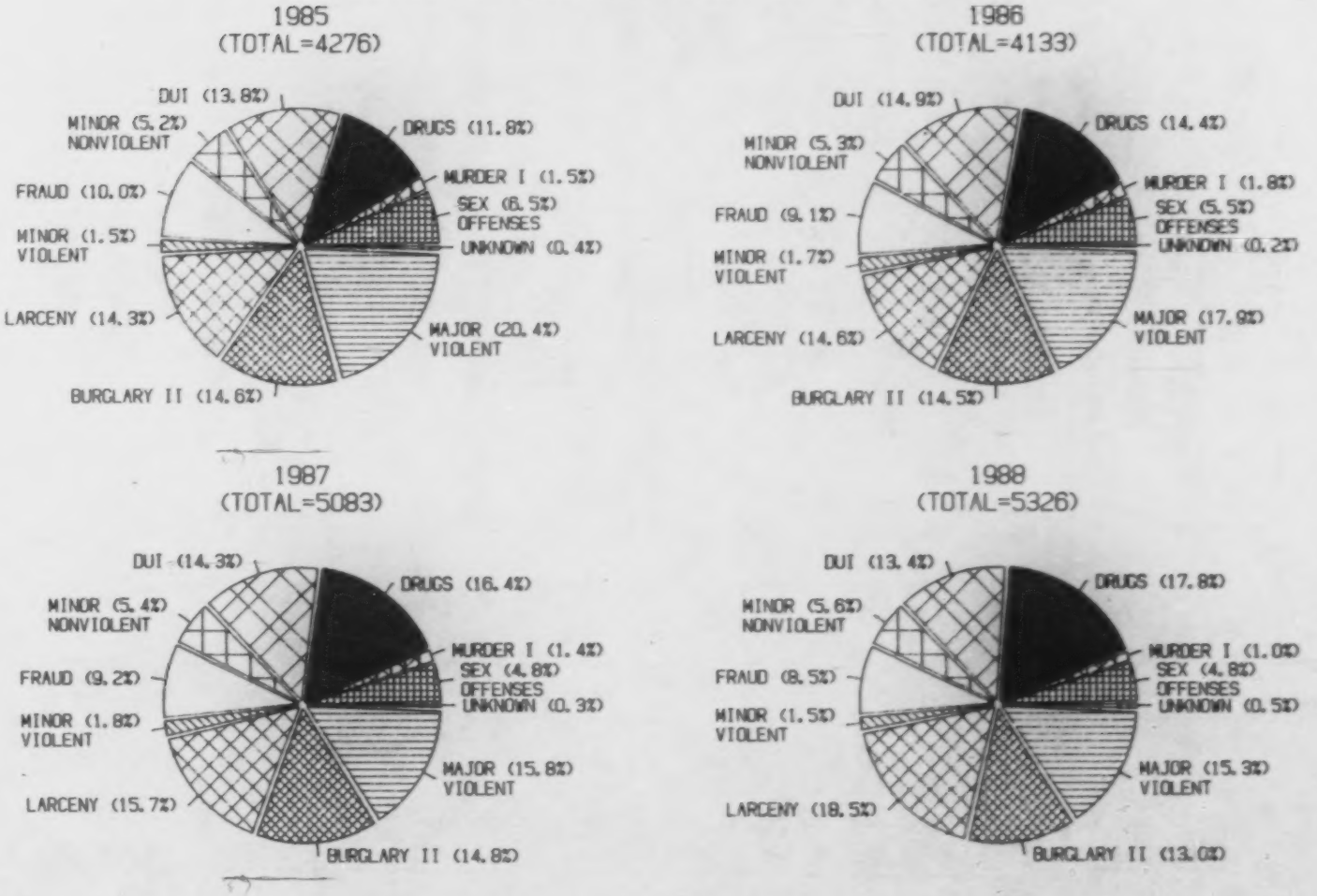
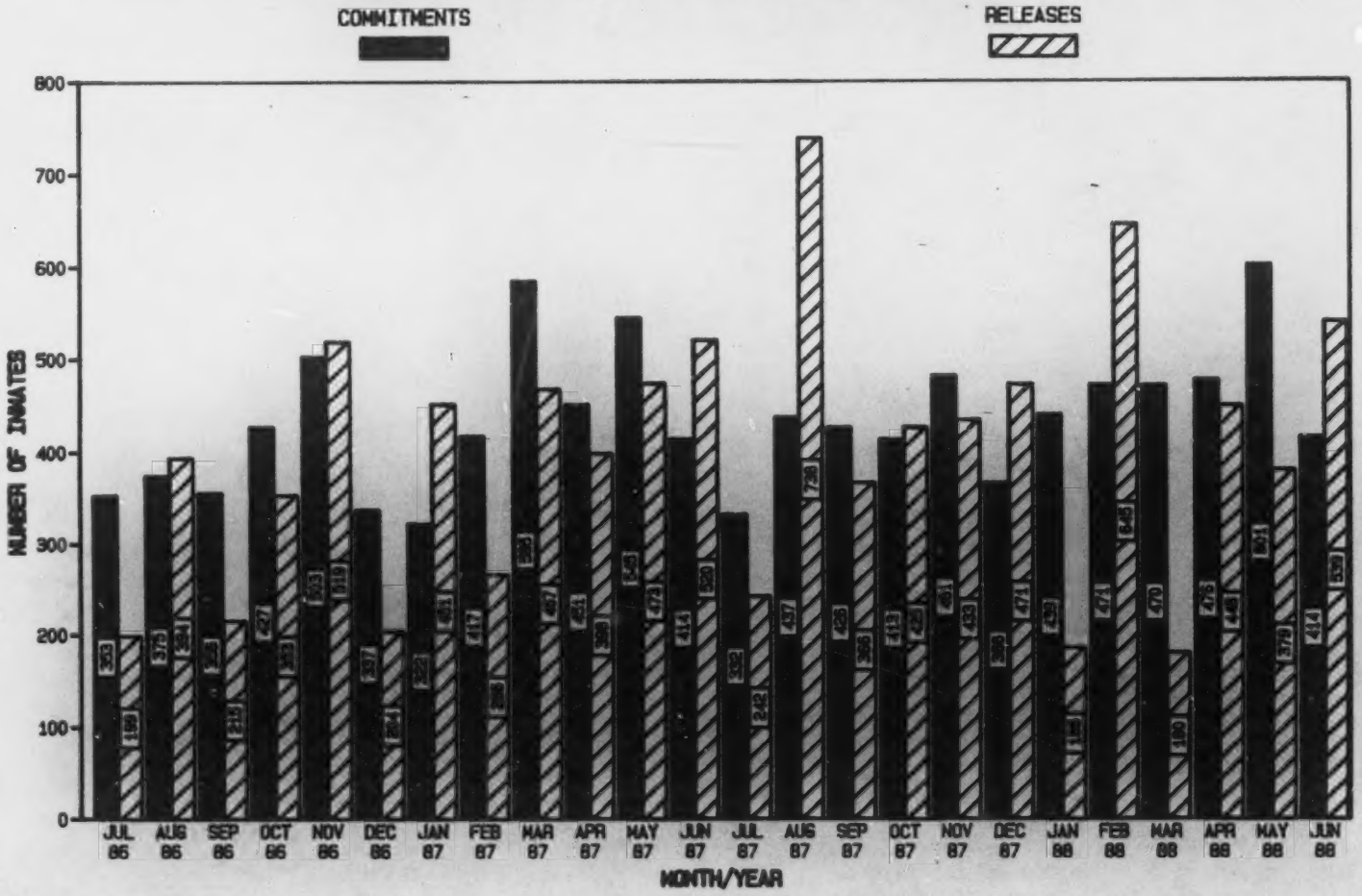


Figure 11

TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND TOTAL RELEASES FOR INMATE FOR THE INMATE SYSTEM BY MONTH FROM JULY 1986 THROUGH JUNE 1988



SOURCE: WEEKLY INMATE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Figure 12

Other alternatives to reduce overcrowding include expansion of the House Arrest Program and the Emergency Release Act, or the "cap" law. In 1983, the legislature passed emergency prison overcrowding legislation which permits granting time credits to non-violent offenders, at medium or lower levels of security when a prison housing emergency has been declared. The prison population exceeding 95 percent of capacity for at least 30 consecutive days constitutes an emergency under the law.

The "cap" law has had a profound impact (see Table 4). Since May 1984, 3,528 eligible non-violent offenders, who were within 60 days of their release date, were released early after receiving emergency time credits. Many more received at least some reduction in their sentences, although they had too much time left to serve to be released immediately. In FY 88 the "cap" law was used twelve times, and a total of 1,413 inmates were released early.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Division of Probation and Parole is one of eight divisions of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The division employs 487 persons, and ranks as the third largest division of the department. Three hundred and nine (309) persons are employed by the division to provide direct offender contact. At any given time, approximately 25,000 offenders are being supervised by the Division of Probation and Parole, under the provisions of probation, parole, house arrest, and deferred prosecution. The division is also responsible for preparing pre-sentence investigation reports and reports for offenders supervised under delayed sentencing.

The Division of Probation and Parole accomplishes the mission of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections by providing services aimed at diverting or effecting a readjustment within the community setting of the attitudes, habits, and capability of the offender. Supervision is provided on a level system, with varying contacts required at each level. With the exception of "administrative cases," all levels of supervision call for home and office contacts, employment and residence verifications, monthly record checks with law enforcement agencies, and urinalysis for offenders with an identified drug problem. Specific goals and objectives are developed and annually reviewed assuring validity in services aimed at the above areas.

Supervision services have recently been enhanced by the creation of a statewide resource manual. This manual, which will soon be available to officers across the state, provides an extensive listing of agencies providing employment, counseling, and financial assistance to community-based offenders.

The Division of Probation and Parole serves each of the seventy-seven (77) counties in Oklahoma, maintaining seven (7) main district offices which are located in Muskogee, Tulsa, McAlester, Lawton, Enid, South Oklahoma City, and North Oklahoma City. Forty-four (44) sub-offices are located strategically across the state in order to provide easier access for clients.

TABLE 4: EMERGENCY TIME CREDIT IMPACT

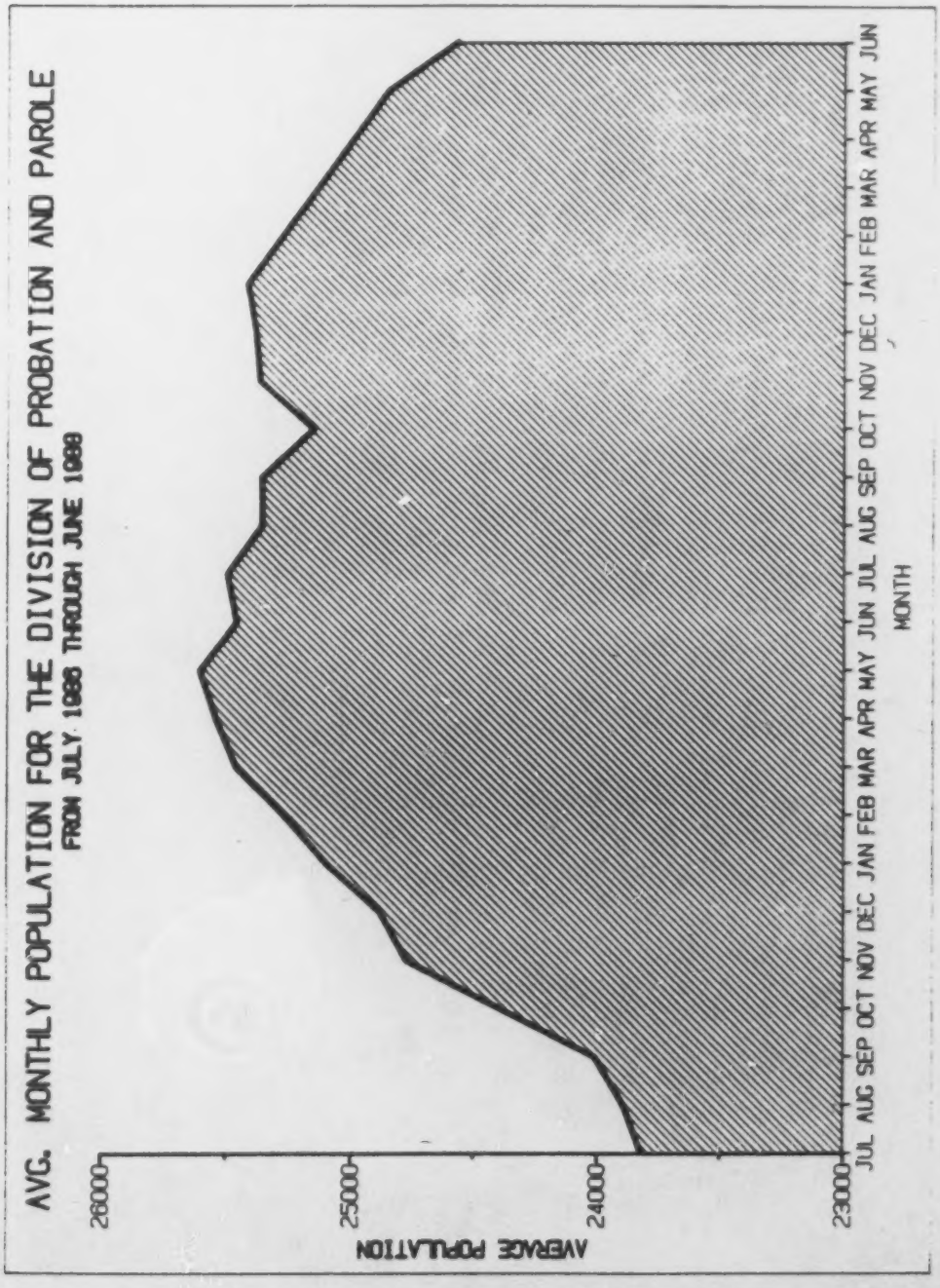
Date Applied	Total Number Receiving Credit	Discharge At Facility	Discharge Non-Facility	Total Discharges
May 16, 1984	*	**		61
July 13, 1984				98
July 16, 1984				116
September 14, 1984				122
September 17, 1984				93
May 2, 1985	2334	46	28	74
July 1, 1985	2416	52	40	92
July 2, 1985	2324	71	47	118
August 31, 1985	2463	75	56	131
August 13, 1986	3130	40	57	97
October, 13, 1986	3150	30	89	119
October 28, 1986	3115	48	103	151
December 29, 1986	3167	44	96	140
January 7, 1987	3165	54	77	131
March 9, 1987	3235	55	110	165
April 9, 1987	3036	52	86	138
June 8, 1987	3306	75	67	142
June 9, 1987	3165	81	46	127
August 10, 1987	3109	56	55	111
August 11, 1987	3001	67	73	140
October 12, 1987	2941	69	49	118
October 13, 1987	2805	74	42	116
December 14, 1987	2982	56	39	95
December 15, 1987	2856	75	45	120
February 16, 1988	2845	66	44	110
February 17, 1988	2773	88	45	113
April 18, 1988	2983	76	39	115
April 19, 1988	2877	87	28	115
June 20, 1988	3204	70	65	135
June 21, 1988	3071	87	38	125
				3,528

*Data unavailable through September 17, 1984.
**Almost all discharges during this time were "at-facility" since house arrest count was low during this period.

Figure 13 graphically displays the total population for the Division of Probation and Parole, by month, for the past 24 months. For most of

fiscal year 1987 population continued to increase, to a high of 25,608 in May 1987. At that point, population began to decrease through October, 1987. This was followed by a slight increase through January, 1988, at which time the population began to drop. The lowest monthly average for fiscal year 1988 was in June 1988 with a population of 24,567.

Figure 13


AVG. MONTHLY POPULATION FOR THE DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
FROM JULY 1986 THROUGH JUNE 1988
AVERAGE POPULATION
26000
25000
24000
23000
JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN
MONTH

OFFENDER PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

The Department of Corrections is firmly committed to providing humane conditions of confinement which will foster self-respect and socially acceptable behavior in the offenders under its jurisdiction. Innovative approaches and programs are implemented wherever necessary. The needs of offenders are evaluated and services and opportunities are provided to ameliorate identified deficits. Furthermore, offender programs within the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are assessed and modified to further meet the changing environment of corrections. The following are examples of offender programs.

MEDIATION

To fulfill its responsibility under the Oklahoma 120-Day Judicial Review Statute, the department has established a post-conviction mediation program. The statute provides that within 120 days after a sentence is imposed or probation revoked, the department must submit a rehabilitation plan and sentence modification plan to the court. As part of the plan, a mediation hearing is held between the offender and victim. The terms of the mediation agreement are incorporated into the plan before submission to the sentencing court.

Post-conviction mediation is indeed innovative and interesting. It attempts to respond to two growing concerns in the formal criminal justice process, i.e., how best to punish offenders for the wrongful act and how to better serve the needs of the crime victims.

Since January 1984, the mediation program has brought both the offender and victim of crime together in an out-of-court, structured mediation hearing with a neutral third party mediator. This forum provides a vehicle through which the victim may have input in the sentencing and rehabilitation plan of the offender. Moreover, the hearing provides a rare opportunity for the victim to meet face-to-face with the offender. Such a hearing, which is focused on restoration of victim losses, encourages the offender to be more accountable for his or her actions. The hearing enables the offender to better understand the human and economic loss the victim suffered as a direct result of the crime. More importantly, victims obtain answers, restitution, and a better understanding of what happened as they piece their lives together in the aftermath of the crime.

Most recently, a plan was developed to enlighten the public about the mediation efforts of the department. Information dissemination is the major thrust of the plan, which targeted judges, district attorneys, defense attorneys, local bar associations, and the public. Additionally, the program staff participated in two national conferences and were well received.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS

The Treatment Alternatives for Drinking Drivers (TADD) Program is a joint effort of the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Corrections. The chronic alcohol offender is placed in a controlled environment and receives rehabilitative services within a residential treatment program. The average individual program lasts for sixty days and consists of intensive individual therapy and alcohol education, followed by a transitional living program which combines work therapy and ongoing therapeutic efforts. Following discharge from the residential program, the offender enters an aftercare phase which may include group or individual therapy, family therapy, vocational training, and job assistance.

In Fiscal Year 1985, the capacity of the TADD Program at Western State Hospital increased from 70 inmates to 100. In Fiscal Year 1986, the program was again expanded by the opening of 75 beds at Eastern State Hospital. The program now includes a 25-bed aftercare facility located in Oklahoma City and a 20-bed after care facility in Tulsa. These program expansions were necessary due to the growing number of drunk driving offenders being incarcerated.

WORK RELEASE

The Division of Community Corrections is responsible for the administration of the Work Release program. This program is designed to facilitate reintegration of the offender by providing useful work experience. Offenders eligible for work release attend a Job Readiness program. The purpose of this and similar programs is to develop greater job readiness and result in more job placements.

The goal of the work release program is to raise inmate employment to a level equal to or greater than that in the general population. Unemployment in the general population in Oklahoma has remained high.

The Division of Community Corrections currently contracts with community service agencies for halfway house placements, intensive residential drug treatment and community mental health services. Agreements with county jail facilities also provide the offender the opportunity to participate in the Residential Prisoner Public Works Program.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME

The Division of Probation and Parole administers the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program which was designed to divert offenders with drug or alcohol abuse problems from further entry into the criminal justice system. The case managers make contact with clients for random urinalysis screening and verification of participation in community substance abuse treatment programs.

OKLAHOMA STATE INDUSTRIES

The Manufacturing and Services Unit of Oklahoma State Industries (OSI) mission is: to manage varied operations structured to duplicate private sector entities, in a cost effective manner thus providing training and work experience and reducing inmate idleness for a maximum number of offenders.

In accomplishing this mission, Oklahoma State Industries employes 750 inmates in 17 operations located at 6 institutions. Product sales are in excess of $5 million annually and continue to grow at a twenty percent annual rate. This activity has put OSI. on a self supporting basis while providing additional funds for equipment modernization.

Oklahoma State Industries employs a staff of sixty to supervise inmates; provide financial and accounting activities; make product deliveries; design products and provide technical assistance to operations; promote sales; and manage its activities.

Although Oklahoma State Industries is an integral part of the Department of Corrections, it can be thought of in the same sense as a private business conglomerate working within the frame work of state government. The central office of OSI serves the coordinating and support functions for the field operations which produce products such as drapes, garments, license plates, metal products, binders, signs, boxes, janitorial products, mattresses, furniture, and upholstered products. Services include microfilming, data entry, printing and furniture renovation.

Oklahoma State Industries continues to expand its facilities and product offerings on a continuing basis in order to achieve its mission. Facilities are currently being built to produce cleaning materials and expand microfilming.

The Agri-Services Unit is a division of Oklahoma State Industries, funded by non-appropriated funds generated by the sale of agricultural products to the correctional centers. The Agri-Services Unit operates ten agricultural production units consisting of 23,500 acres and the largest independent meat processing plant in the state. The agriculture production units produce a wide variety of crops used in the production of meat, milk and eggs. At the present time the Unit provides one-hundred percent of the Department's needs for beef, pork and milk, and approximately 87 percent of the needed eggs. All the construction needs of the Agri-Service Unit are handled internally, using inmate crews and technical advice from the Department's Construction and Maintenance Unit. The Unit employs 78 staff and 610 minimum security inmate workers and provides jobs for approximately 215 medium security inmates, supervised by correctional center staff.

OFFENDER HEALTH SERVICES

The Department of Corrections provides general medical care for offenders at all department facilities by employing a variety of health services professionals. Specialty care and hospitalizations are provided by the

Medical/Surgical Clinic and ward of Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital in Norman or by the Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals in Oklahoma City.

At the Intermediate Mental Health Unit (IMHU), located at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center, facilities are provided for the extended observation and evaluation of offenders with mental health problems. Structured psychiatric care for non-hospitalized inmates with psychiatric disorders is also provided.

Continuous monitoring of infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or the "AIDS Virus" and the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is done by the Health Services Division. All offenders continue to be tested for HIV infection on reception at the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center. As of June, 1988, 53 inmates of the 10,000 departmental offenders, or approximately 0.5 percent, have HIV infection. During FY 88, four offenders were diagnosed as having AIDS and two of these offenders died.

PRIVATE PRISON INDUSTRY

A private prison industry is based on a contract between a private industry and the Department of Corrections for the operation of an industry within a prison. Private prison industries have been viewed as a method of providing more realistic work experiences, a means of reducing inmate idleness, and reducing the cost of incarceration.

PRISONER PUBLIC WORKS

Prisoner Public Works is an inmate work program implemented through contracts between the Department of Corrections, municipal and county governments, and other state agencies. Prisoner Public Works was initiated to provide trusty inmates as cooks, road workers, etc. for state, local and municipal agencies. Inmates assigned to this program provide services such as maintenance, repair and beautification of local parks and roadways.

This program enables contracted agencies to perform work activities in areas in which they are not normally funded. The department currently has inmates assigned to this program through contracts with the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, State Board of Affairs, Public Safety Training Center, Eastern State Hospital, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, and a number of county jail facilities.

CHILDREN AND MOTHERS PROGRAM

The Children and Mothers Program (CAMP) was initiated at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center during the 1988 Fiscal Year. Mothers who participate in CAMP are permitted to visit their children on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons in a setting that allows for parent-child interactions and planned activities for the children.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Psychological Services are provided to inmates through four standardized programs: Stress Management Training, Interpersonal Communication Skills Training, Rational Behavior Training and Substance Abuse Education.

Stress Management Training. The Stress Management Training Program is designed to benefit inmates by helping them to identify and reduce the sources of stress in their lives. Information and techniques used are to facilitate therapeutic change in the individual suffering from severe stress-related physical and psychological complaints and illnesses.

Interpersonal Communication Skills Training. Interpersonal Communication Skills Training (IPCS) provides inmates with skills to improve their interpersonal relationships and better prepare them for communicating with people in all aspects of their lives. This program offers 60 hours of intensive group training in which offenders are taught the basic communication skills of attending and responding, as well as the skills necessary for personalizing, goal setting, and problem solving.

Rational Behavior Training. In Rational Behavior Training (RBT), inmates are trained to better analyze, through cognitive processes, events that affect their lives. They are taught to react to such events in rational ways. The 30-hour program teaches individuals responsibility, rational decision making, and problem solving skills.

Substance Abuse Education. Substance Abuse Education (SAE) provides inmates with information regarding the adult life cycle, behavioral patterns of substance abuse, self-control, relationships, stress, treatment, and recovery.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Educational Services are provided by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections through ten programs: (1) Adaptive Learning Center Program; (2) Learning Disability Program; (3) Adult Basic Education; (4) General Educational Development; (5) High School Diploma; (6) College/Talk-Back TV; (7) Post Secondary Education; (8) Chapter I; (9) Daily Living Skills; and (10) Vocational-Technical Programs.

Adaptive Learning Center Program. A summary of intelligence test scores compiled in 1985 showed that more than 10 percent of the prisoner population had IQ scores of 75 or less. At that time, the only program for intellectually impaired offenders was located at the James Crabtree minimum security facility. Crabtree has since been converted to a medium security facility, but a program is also available for minimum security offenders at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center, so both medium and minimum security offenders who are intellectually impaired can now be trained in progressive steps to learn basic adult living skills.

Intellectually Challenged. This program provides an intensive program for inmates with I.Q.s between 50 and 70 or inmates diagnosed by a qualified psychometrist or psychologist as having a learning disability.

Adult Basic Education. Adult Basic Education (ABE) is a remedial program designed to increase inmates' reading, language arts, social studies, and science achievement abilities to the eighth grade levels.

General Educational Development. The General Educational Development (GED) program provides instructions in reading, math, language arts, social studies, spelling, and science for students functioning above the eighth grade level. Inmates passing the State GED exam are rewarded with a high school equivalency certificate.

High School Diploma. The High School Diploma program is a fully accredited high school program which offers a minimum of 28 units per school year at one correctional institution. Other units are available at other institutions, but they are based on teacher availability.

College/Talk-Back TV. The College/Talk-Back TV program provides college level educational opportunities for eligible inmates and leads to an associate, bachelor's, or master's degree.

Post Secondary Education. Post Secondary Education provides a program for High School or GED graduates interested in preparing for college work or in updating their skills in preparation for employment.

Chapter I. This federally funded program is a supplement to other educational programming and targets students under 21 years old. In addition targeted students must not have completed high school and have a deficiency in math or language and function at a grade level less than 10.5 as determined by the TABE test.

Daily Living Skills. In the Daily Living Skills program, inmates are taught consumer education, including apartment/home renting or buying, insurance purchasing, use of credit, good shopping habits, budgeting, income tax preparation, health, government, law, and employment skills. This program is mandatory for all inmates who are within eight months of release.

Vocational - Technical Training. The Department offers a wide variety of vocational training. Programs range from auto mechanics to data processing and include building trades, welding, microfilming, plumbing and carpentry.

Literacy Program. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections implemented a Literacy Program in the thirteen correctional facilities during September, 1987. Those inmates who test below the fifth grade reading level, are directed into a pre-ABE program that includes intensive one-on-one tutoring with inmate tutors. The inmate tutors have been trained under the Laubach Tutoring system.

Various incentives encourage illiterate inmates to participate in the Literacy program. For example, they cannot advance past pay grade two

without being enrolled in a literacy program. In addition, there are pilot computer assistance literacy learning programs at the Oklahoma State Reformatory and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. The Plato Delivery System is used at Oklahoma State Reformatory and the Unisys program is used at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL PROGRAMS

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is a dynamic organization that continually strives to adapt to the changing needs and demands of its constituencies and its personnel. Some of the changes and developments introduced are responses to legislative mandates and other external influences. In striving to achieve the highest quality services available by the most efficient and effective means possible, the department has supported employee training and programs, data automation, and correctional accreditation. These areas of emphasis are especially critical in light of current budget limitations. As personnel are called upon to "do more with less" they must be more effective and efficient at the tasks their jobs require. ODOC currently has approximately 3346 employees employed throughout the state.

TRAINING

The Training Unit of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is headquartered at the George Nigh Staff Development Center at Taft, Oklahoma. The Center provides training to all Department of Corrections employees, although this is not the only location which provides training.

It is the policy of the Oklahoma Board of Corrections that the agency provide training and staff development programs to ensure that all employees execute their respective job assignments in a legal, proper and professional manner. The purpose of training is to adequately train staff for their current job assignments and provide continuing educational opportunities that will prepare them for future positions of leadership in corrections.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is pursuing college credit for Correctional Officer Basic Training to encourage correctional officers to continue their education and career development. Since minimum qualifications for the position are a high school diploma or equivalency, most correctional officers do not have a college degree. However, many promotional opportunities within the department require a college degree. By securing the college credits, the department provides more opportunities for these employees and encourages them to continue their formal education. The employee and the department will benefit by the employees' continued educational growth and development.

Graduate credit through the University of Oklahoma has been obtained for management training. Employees attending management training now have the option of selecting to attend an undergraduate or graduate class for college credit, or to attend a professional development course which does not receive college credit. This was done to encourage management staff to continue their formal education. By providing college credit, the department will be able to provide employees with an added incentive for working for the Department of Corrections; this would also ensure that the department can continue to attract employees who are qualified to meet the rigorous demands of this profession.

OKLAHOMA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TASK FORCE

In June, 1988, the Criminal Justice System Task Force was re-created. The task force includes members of the House of Representatives and the Senate and nonlegislative representatives from related areas. It is responsible for studying and providing information to the legislature to inform decisions on criminal justice.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY GRANT

In Fiscal Year 1987, the State Legislative Services Bureau received a grant from the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance to purchase a computer model which would generate projections of prison populations. The model, developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), has been implemented in several other states. Personnel from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections have been working closely with NCCD staff to adapt the model to match Oklahoma's correctional system, collect appropriate data and run the projection program.

The purpose of the model is to improve corrections resource management by accurately projecting the prison population in Oklahoma for up to ten-years. The program may also be used to assess the impact of proposed legislation and other policy changes.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department of Corrections operates a Risk Management Program to improve loss prevention and to enhance employee and offender safety. The goals of the program are (1) to protect the agency against losses arising out of fire, theft, destruction of property, vehicle accidents and third party liability and (2) to eliminate and prevent injury to employees, offenders and third parties.

The department's Occupational Safety and Health Program is a component of the agency's risk management system. The program's foremost goal is the prevention of job-related accidents, diseases, and illnesses through the establishment and enforcement of a system-wide safety and health standards program, hazards identification program, and relevant safety training. When an employee is injured due to a work-related accident or becomes sick as a direct result of employment with the department, the employee is eligible for worker's compensation for time lost, and any required medical treatment will be paid by the department's workers' compensation insurance carrier.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The department's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is broad in scope, endeavoring to provide confidential assistance for a variety of employee problems ranging from chemical dependency to emotional and family problems to

legal and financial difficulties. All employees are encouraged to use EAP services whenever the need arises.

The EAP is essentially a program of self-referral. Participation is voluntary. Additionally, the program is designed to assist supervisors who are dealing with troubled employees. The EAP is an assessment and referral resource that helps an employee to make contact with service providers in the community. EAP is also for family members of the department's employees.

Employee assistance programs have been expanding in our country since the end of World War II. The reason for this is that these programs have proven to be cost-effective. Corporations and agencies have discovered that providing employees with assistance for their personal problems leads to reduction of turnover and absenteeism. Equally important is the increased productivity from employees due to their increased sense of well-being, job satisfaction, elevated morale, and renewed commitment.

LEGAL DIVISION

The Legal Division of the Department implemented a new computerized case management system in fiscal year 1988. This particular program was adopted by the Attorney General's Office as they handle many of the Department's lawsuits. The Division was moved under a reorganization by Director Maynard and now is a part of the Director's office.

During fiscal year 1988 the Legal Division opened files on two hundred fifty-three (253) lawsuits. Files were closed on one hundred thirty-eight (138) lawsuits. During the year twenty-two (22) Legal Memorandums were issued and two (2) official General Counsel Opinions were prepared.

ANNUAL EVENTS

PRISONERS' RUN AGAINST CHILD ABUSE

The Prisoners' Run Against Child Abuse took place in October, 1987. This is an annual event in which the Oklahoma Department of Corrections inmates and staff solicit pledges and run to raise money. The 1987 Prisoners' Run raised $30,903.85. Oklahoma City area units donated their share to the Genesis Project in Edmond. For the first time, facilities throughout the state chose a local recipient in their area to receive donations.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CHRISTMAS PARTY

The annual DOC Christmas party was held on Friday, December 11, 1987, at Fountainhead Lodge on Lake Eufaula. The party consisted of a dinner followed by a dance. Both the dinner and dance were well attended, and all who attended had an enjoyable evening.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

On May 11, 1988 Department of Corrections staff, throughout the state, participated in this event to raise funds for the Special Olympics. Law enforcement agencies statewide participated in the Run. Gary Maynard, Director of the Department of Corrections, and Gary Parsons, Associate Director, were the first runners for the Oklahoma City area leg of the race which began at the State Capitol. Several correctional facilities had local runs for their correctional staff. A total of over $26,000 was collected and contributed to the Special Olympics.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ANNUAL PICNIC

The annual employee picnic was held June 11, 1988, at the George Nigh Development Center in Taft, Oklahoma. There were plenty of activities including golf and pistol competitions, softball and a three mile run.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER WEEK

This year ODOC took part in the National Correctional Offices Week, May 8 to May 14, 1988, with the motto "Special people, Special Pride." Among other things, the officers were honored at a special ceremony at the State Capitol. Captain William Frank Rember from Howard McCloud Correctional Center was selected by his peers as Oklahoma's correctional officer of the year. In addition, Captain Rember was selected to receive the International Association of Correctional Officers Distinguished Service Award. He was selected as one of 18 finalists from a field of thousands of nominees.

APPENDIX

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATEMENT OF COST PER INMATE--FY88

UNIT	(1) ACTUAL COST	(2) WORKER COM & PER BOARD	(3) DIV. ADMN BUDGET	(4) HEALTH SERVICES	TOTAL DIR. COST	(5) ALL OTHER EXCEPT OSI	(6)TOTAL INDIR COST	AVG INMATE OR CLIENT FOR YR	TOTAL C O S T	DIR COST INMATE ANNUAL	DIR COST INMATE PER DAY	INDIR COST INMATE ANNUAL	INDIR COST INMATE PER DAY	TOTAL COST INMATE ANNUAL	TOTAL COST INMATE PER DAY
INSTITUTIONS															
OUACHITA CC	$3,812,040	$152,607	$82,153	$398,438	$4,445,238	$465,758	585,403	443	$4,958,641	$10,034	$27.49	$1,141	$3.13	$11,175	$30.62
HOWARD McLEOD CC	3,806,097	158,713	58,680	415,344	4,438,842	486,440	527,846	462	4,966,688	9,608	26.32	1,143	3.13	10,750	29.45
JESS DUNN CC	4,630,325	190,886	78,376	554,691	5,453,478	580,336	629,734	617	6,083,212	8,839	24.22	1,021	2.80	9,859	27.01
JOHN LILLEY CC	3,858,105	167,494	60,973	431,527	4,518,099	585,881	548,941	480	5,067,040	9,413	25.79	1,144	3.13	10,556	28.92
JACKIE BRANNON CC(7)	3,837,424	163,477	58,972	286,012	4,345,885	487,267	528,743	318	4,874,628	13,666	37.44	1,663	4.56	15,329	42.00
MINIMUM TOTAL	19,943,991	832,377	339,162	2,086,012	23,201,542	2,525,682	2,740,667	2,320	25,942,209	10,001	27.40	1,181	3.24	11,182	30.64
MABEL BASSETT CC	3,280,121	150,471	56,561	274,320	3,761,473	466,172	585,852	385	4,267,325	12,333	33.79	1,659	4.54	13,991	38.33
LEXINGTON A & R	7,583,560	316,392	131,346	929,580	8,960,878	971,639	1,054,344	1,034	10,015,222	8,666	23.74	1,020	2.79	9,686	26.54
JOSEPH HARP CC	6,589,567	274,926	104,289	738,098	7,626,872	892,220	968,165	821	8,595,037	9,290	25.45	1,179	3.23	10,469	28.68
O.S.R.	6,810,867	297,746	120,978	625,539	7,863,130	989,593	987,017	696	8,850,147	11,306	30.97	1,419	3.89	12,725	34.86
JAMES CRABTREE CC	4,567,872	204,784	91,982	446,187	5,310,745	624,596	677,761	496	5,988,506	10,707	29.33	1,366	3.74	12,074	33.08
DICK CONNER CC	6,250,131	255,131	99,970	787,524	7,312,756	810,320	879,294	787	8,192,050	9,292	25.46	1,117	3.06	10,409	28.52
HACK ALFORD CC	5,372,120	226,892	76,216	539,408	6,214,636	722,215	783,689	600	6,998,325	10,358	28.38	1,306	3.58	11,664	31.96
MEDIUM TOTAL	40,374,238	1,726,342	689,342	4,260,568	47,050,490	5,396,755	5,856,122	4,739	52,906,612	9,928	27.20	1,236	3.39	11,164	30.59
O.S.P.(7)	9,661,173	663,252	143,351	695,244	11,163,020	1,510,612	1,639,193	773	12,802,213	14,441	39.56	2,121	5.81	16,562	45.37
MAXIMUM TOTAL	9,661,173	663,252	143,351	695,244	11,163,020	1,510,612	1,639,193	773	12,802,213	14,441	39.56	2,121	5.81	16,562	45.37
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS	69,979,402	3,221,971	1,171,855	7,041,824	81,415,052	9,433,049	10,235,982	7,832	91,651,034	10,395	28.48	1,307	3.58	11,702	32.06
C T C															
CLARA WATERS CTC	820,679	37,321	120,241	94,452	1,072,693	113,751	123,433	107	1,196,126	10,025	27.47	1,154	3.16	11,179	30.63
ENID CTC	774,530	33,718	57,310	45,019	910,577	115,819	125,677	51	1,036,254	17,854	48.92	2,464	6.75	20,319	55.67
KATE BARNARD CTC	860,317	36,958	90,880	77,681	1,073,836	119,955	130,166	88	1,204,002	12,203	33.43	1,479	4.05	13,682	37.48
LAWTON CTC	755,114	36,738	87,651	68,853	948,356	107,546	116,701	78	1,065,056	12,158	33.31	1,496	4.10	13,655	37.41
McALESTER CTC	961,238	40,386	114,621	90,039	1,206,284	119,955	130,166	102	1,336,450	11,826	32.40	1,276	3.50	13,102	35.90
OKLA. CITY CTC	982,658	37,622	141,590	111,225	1,273,095	115,819	125,678	126	1,398,773	10,104	27.68	997	2.73	11,101	30.41
TULSA CTC	953,980	40,228	112,373	88,274	1,194,855	124,892	134,654	100	1,329,509	11,949	32.74	1,347	3.69	13,295	36.42
MUSKOGEE CTC	759,843	37,753	52,815	41,489	891,900	111,683	121,189	47	1,013,089	18,977	51.99	2,578	7.06	21,555	59.06
HALFWAY HOUSE	1,013,120		0	0	1,013,120		0	112	1,013,120	9,046	24.78	0	0	9,046	24.78
TOTAL C T C	7,881,477	300,716	785,489	617,832	9,584,714	928,620	1,007,664	811	10,592,378	11,818	32.38	1,242	3.40	13,061	35.78
PROBATION & PAROLE															
DIST. I	1,333,854	72,637	39,226	85,625	1,531,342	202,683	219,936	3,685	1,751,277	425	1.16	61	0.17	486	1.33
DIST. II	2,116,120	91,257	39,353	138,590	2,385,320	338,912	359,079	3,616	2,744,398	660	1.81	99	0.27	759	2.08
DIST. III	1,144,895	65,994	29,720	38,840	1,278,649	173,729	180,516	2,731	1,467,166	468	1.28	69	0.19	537	1.47
DIST. IV	1,135,047	64,363	39,250	59,143	1,297,803	169,592	184,028	3,687	1,481,830	360	0.99	51	0.14	411	1.13
DIST. V	1,114,120	50,889	23,447	41,489	1,237,945	165,456	179,539	2,155	1,417,484	575	1.57	83	0.23	658	1.80
DIST. VI	1,423,821	76,350	38,221	0	1,538,400	227,502	246,866	3,512	1,785,267	438	1.20	70	0.19	508	1.39
DIST. VII	1,850,785	96,721	59,824	177,438	2,184,768	302,378	328,108	5,497	2,512,868	397	1.09	60	0.16	457	1.25
TOTAL P & P	10,117,842	526,219	269,041	541,117	11,454,219	1,572,244	1,706,072	24,723	13,160,291	463	1.27	69	0.19	532	1.46
GRAND TOTAL	$87,978,721	$4,048,906	$2,226,385	$8,199,973	$102,453,985	$11,933,913	$12,949,718	33,366	$115,403,783						

REMARKS: (1). Actual expenditure for FY 88 per FY 90 Budget Request. (2). Prorate by payroll. (6). Includes OSI appropriation of $1,815,885. (7).Transfered $300,000 for utility from OSP to JBCC.
(3). Spread division ADMIN to institutions & CTC,s by inmate, and by client & MA for P & P. (4). Spread by inmate (facilities & MA). (5). Spread by FTE.

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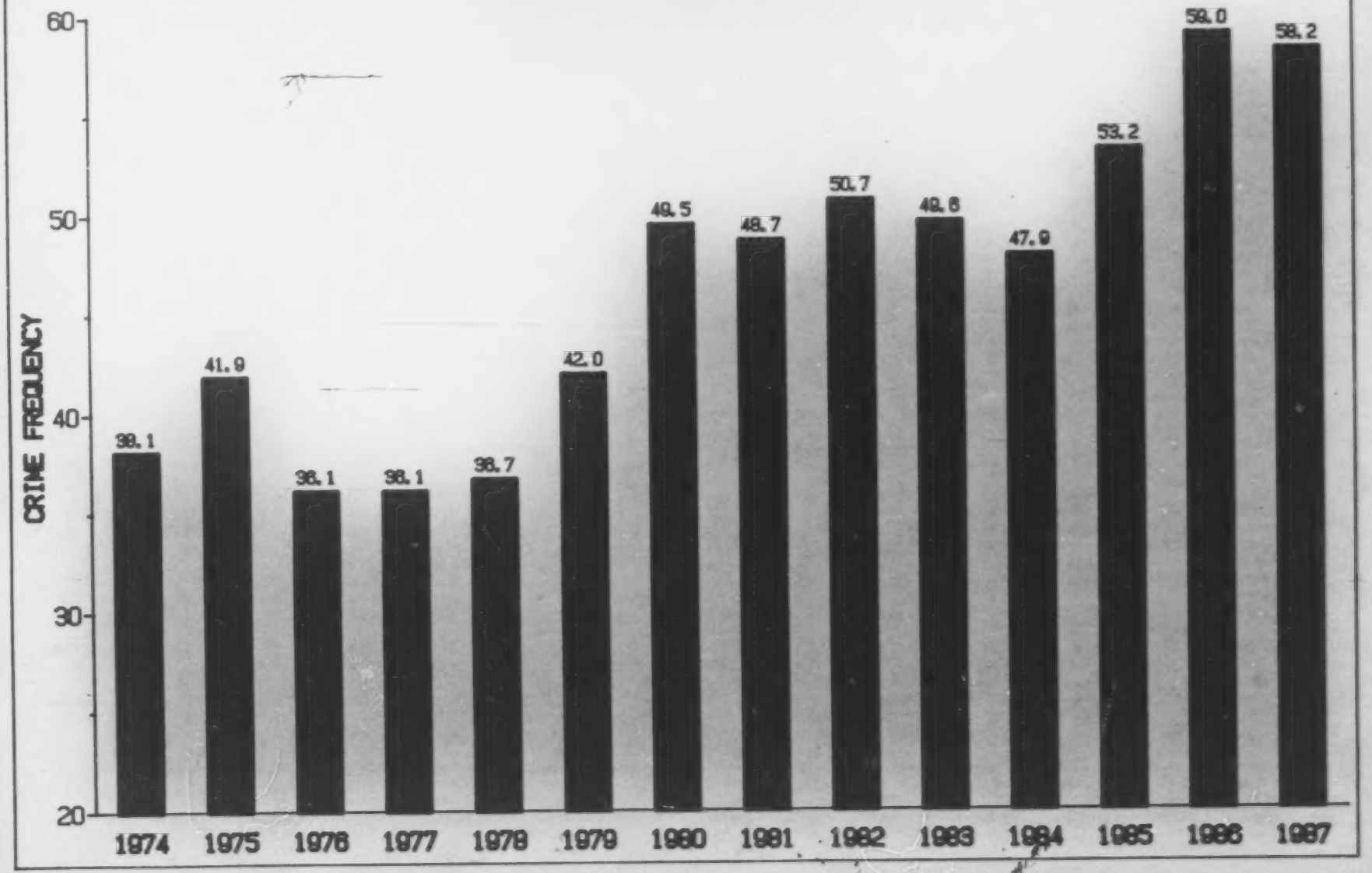
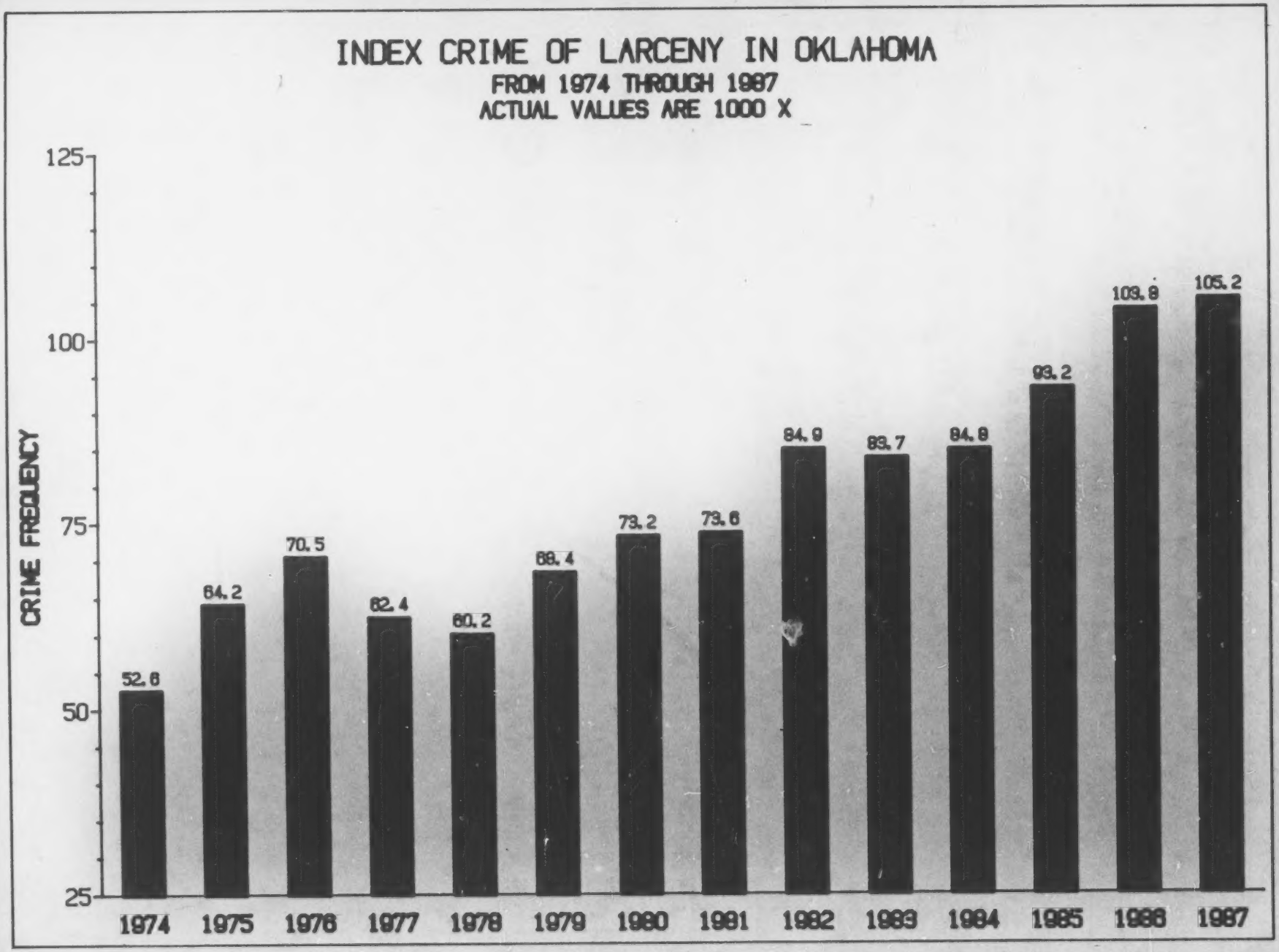
INDEX CRIME OF BURGLARY IN OKLAHOMA

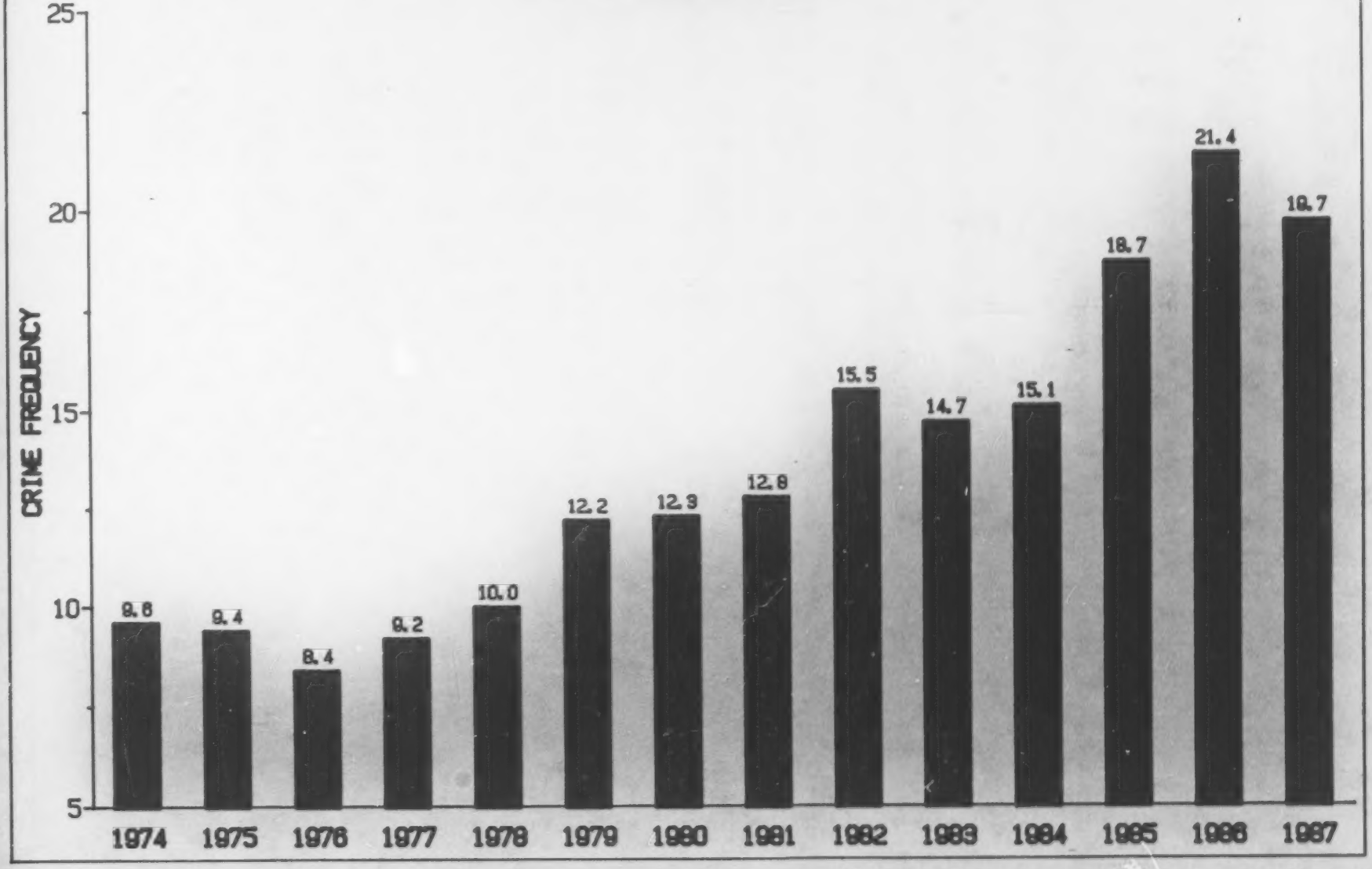
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X

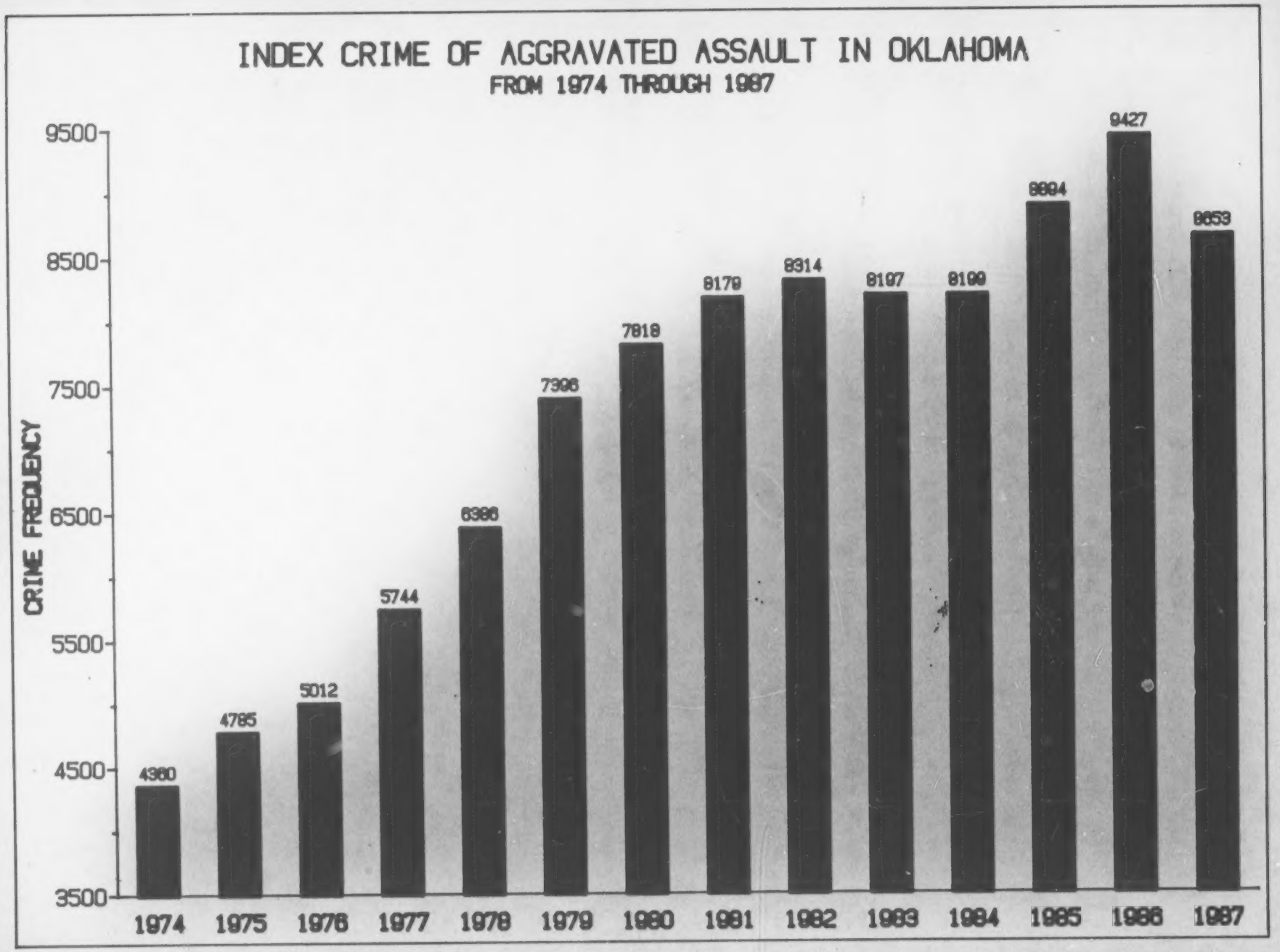


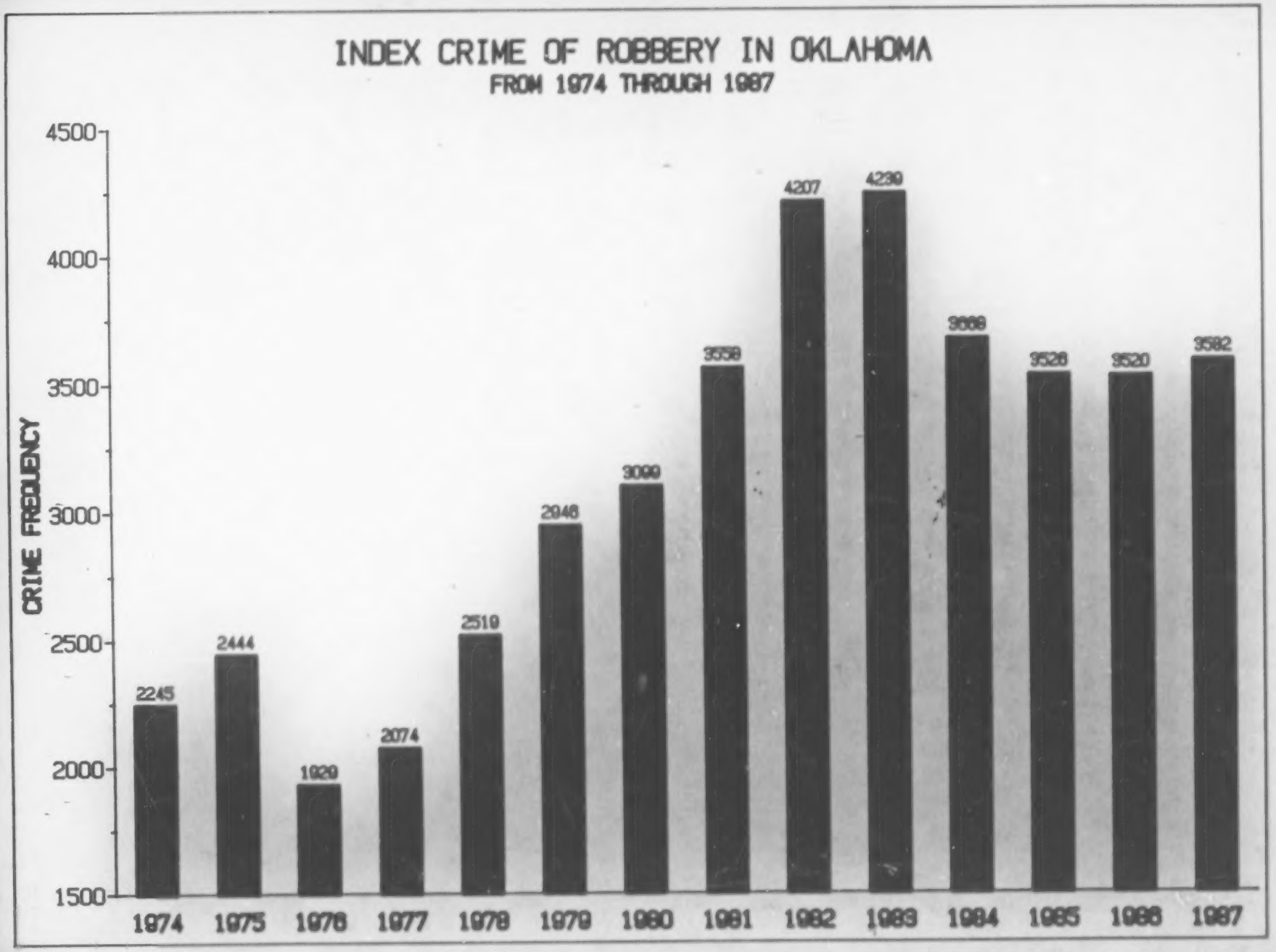

INDEX CRIME OF LARCENY IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X
CRIME FREQUENCY
125
100
75
50
25
52.6
64.2
70.5
62.4
60.2
68.4
73.2
73.6
84.9
83.7
84.8
93.2
103.8
105.2
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

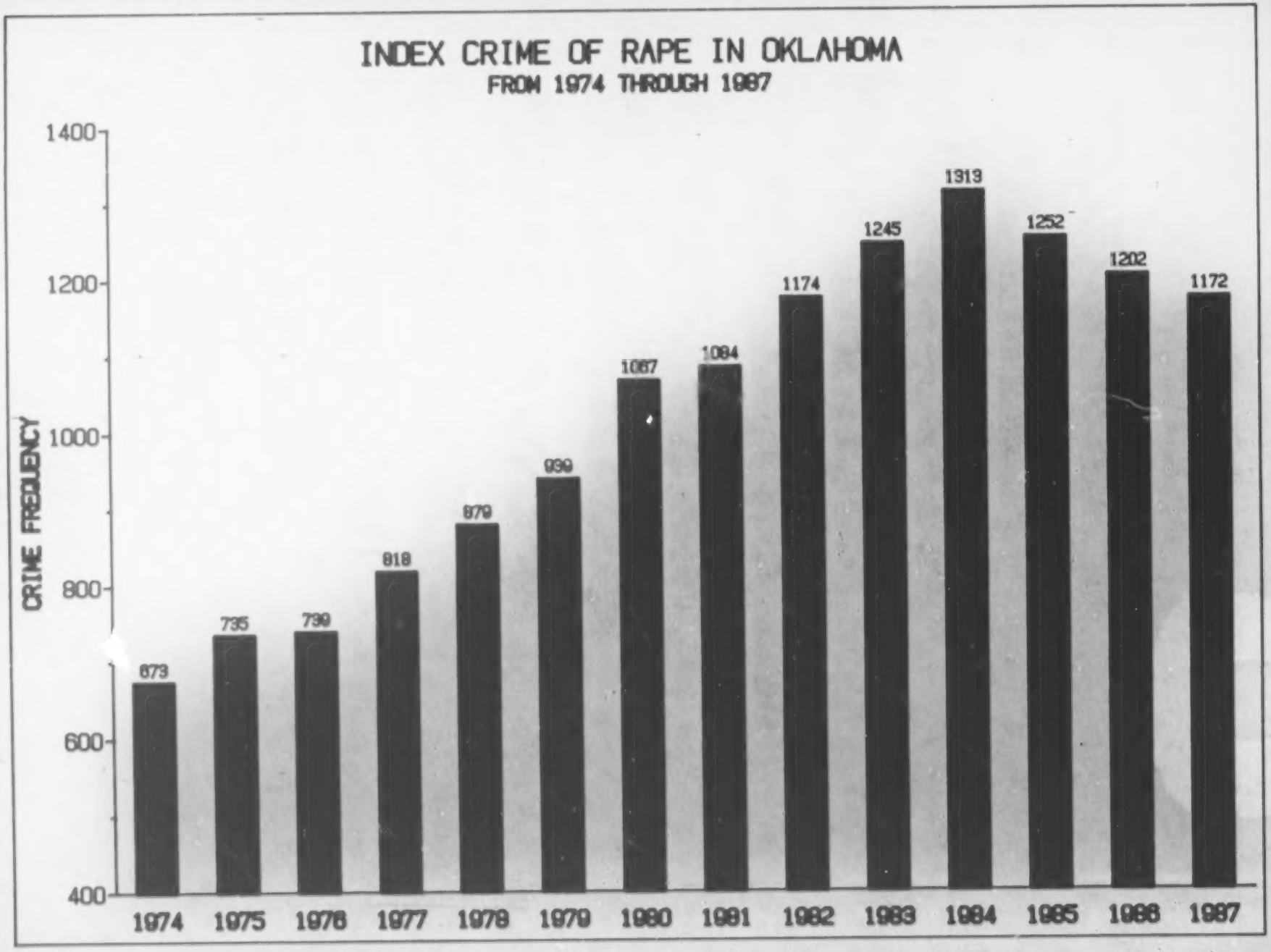
INDEX CRIME OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN OKLAHOMA

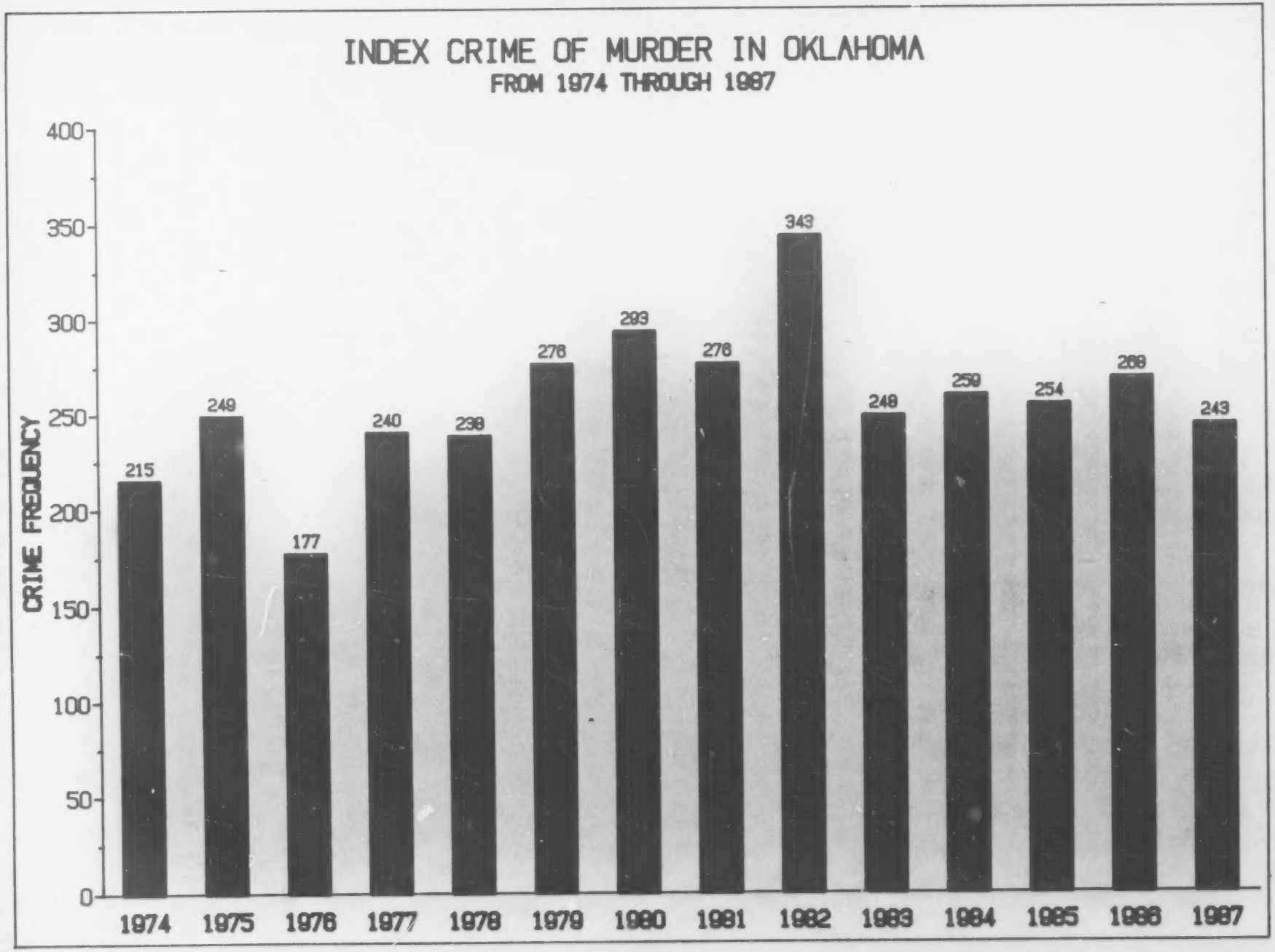
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
ACTUAL VALUES ARE 1000 X




INDEX CRIME OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
CRIME FREQUENCY
9500
8500
7500
6500
5500
4500
3500
4360
4785
5012
5744
6386
7396
7818
8179
8314
8197
8199
8894
9427
8653
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


INDEX CRIME OF ROBBERY IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
CRIME FREQUENCY
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
2245
2444
1929
2074
2519
2948
3099
3559
4207
4239
3669
3526
3520
3582
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


INDEX CRIME OF RAPE IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
CRIME FREQUENCY
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
673
735
739
818
879
939
1067
1084
1174
1245
1313
1252
1202
1172
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


INDEX CRIME OF MURDER IN OKLAHOMA
FROM 1974 THROUGH 1987
CRIME FREQUENCY
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
215
249
177
240
238
276
293
276
343
248
259
254
268
243
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

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